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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IS STILL IMPROVING

No Further Record of
New Cases.

THE SITUATION BRIGHTER

Koalii Not a Plague Case--Board
Rules on Freight Matters--
Ship McDonald.

Another clean record was added yesterday to a generally improved situation in health department circles, and one case at the pest hospital, carried since February 5th as a suspect, was pronounced not a case of plague.

This was Koalii, the Hawaiian from the kerosene warehouse camp. By this announcement, nearly two hundred people will be released from that camp today.

The Board of Health.

Yesterday's meeting of the Board was attended by Attorney-General Cooper, acting president; George W. Smith, Dr. Day, P. M. Hatch and E. J. Lowrey. Dr. Emerson reported that the American ship John McDonald, forty days from Hongkong, had arrived in ballast consigned to Irwin & Co., to take sugar for the Coast. He stated that the ship did not carry a clean bill of health, as eight cases and seven deaths from plague had occurred in the week prior to her departure from Hongkong.

The vessel carries as ballast, broken rock, such as is disallowed entry into United States ports under the quarantine regulations. Coming from an infected port with soil, the Board felt that it would be a dangerous practice to allow such ballast to come into the harbor. It was suggested that the ballast be dumped into scows and then towed to sea for disposal, and that the sailors' dunnage should be treated to a thorough disinfection, after which the vessel would be allowed practice. Dr. Emerson explained that the vessel was clean throughout and no sickness had occurred on board. One sailor had buboes, not caused, however, by plague infection.

The Australia's Cargo.

Mr. Giffard, representing Irwin & Co., requested a ruling in the manner of discharging the Australia's cargo, which consisted mostly of plantation supplies, which was to be transferred from the Australia to scows, thence into the inter-island steamers. Yesterday forenoon part of the cargo was treated in this manner, but the workmen on the scows consisted of a portion of the Australia's crew and longshoremen from the wharf; this was technically a violation of quarantine rules, and further work was suspended. Mr. Giffard represented that his company desired to assist the Board of Health in every way possible and had complied with the regulations to the best of its ability. The Board stated there was no objection against island steamers coming alongside the scows and taking freight; but drew the line at the mixing up of clean crews from vessels and longshoremen.

It was suggested that tinned goods from the city, when disinfected, passed through the hands of longshoremen before being put aboard the island steamers, and yet were considered clean. The freight from the Australia was infinitely cleaner from a quarantine standpoint and probably would not suffer much from handling on the scows. The workmen used in the hold of the Australia while discharging, were taken from clean vessels lying in the harbor.

Koalii Not a Suspect

Minister Cooper announced that Dr. Hoffmann had determined that Koalii the Hawaiian sent to the pest hospital

(Continued on Page Four)

THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

Gen. Buller Crosses the Tugela and
Roberts Leaves the Cape.

THE CLAYTON - BULWER TREATY MODIFIED TO AID THE CANAL

Colonel Little Wants Honolulu to Take Second
Rank Among Hawaiian Cities--California
Senatorship--Sugar News.

DURBAN, Feb. 4.—General Buller crossed the Tugela river Friday night and is marching on Ladysmith. No definite news will be permitted to go out until Ladysmith is relieved.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, and referring to General Buller's recrossing the Tugela, in an advance upon Ladysmith, says:

"It is probable that General Buller crossed at a spot above Trichard's Drift, and that, leaving the enemy to the right, he is marching to Acton Homes, where the road to Ladysmith runs almost due east, through a fairly open country."

"It is expected here that he will reach Ladysmith tomorrow (Monday) night."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Saturday, February 3d, says:

"The belief is general that all will be staked on the issue of the coming battle. It is probable that no press telegrams will be permitted to leave pending the operations."

"The fighting power, morale and material of the army was never higher than it is now."

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Sunday evening:

"Messages are now freely exchanged between the camps of General Buller and General Buller's—by night with calcium lamp, by day with heliograph. The men are enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy advance under General Buller's instructions. A very large convoy with stores for the beleaguered garrison will accompany the relieving force. The Boers have repaired the road bridge over the Tugela at Coen's sufficiently for the passage of cavalry."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"General Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his objective this week. It is believed here that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat."

"I learn from a reliable source that General Joubert was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Grange, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has, in fact, retired from the field."

"The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder and would not have occurred if General Joubert had been in command. General Lucas Meyer played the coward at Talana and sheltered himself in a Red Cross wagon, shamming sickness. He has been unable to face the Boers since and they threaten to shoot him."

"The Boers say Great Britain made a mistake in not sending General Sir Evelyn Wood. I understand that they still have thousands of barrels stored in reserve at Delagoa bay."

Bumors of Heavy Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 4:45 p. m.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated today, says: "There is no definite news from General Buller, but it is reported that there was heavy fighting yesterday."

It is learned from an official source that absolutely no confirmation has been received by the War Office of the report that General Buller has recrossed the Tugela river and is marching on Ladysmith. On the contrary, according to the information of the War Office at the present moment, there is every indication that things are quiet at the front and that no immediate movement is anticipated.

Regarding the dispatches from Ladysmith, saying that Buller's guns have been heard there, it is surmised that some practice may have been going on with the new batteries which have just reached the front.

Roberts' Movements.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 4 a. m.—Military opinion in London continues to assume from very slender materials that General Buller is again throwing his army against the Boer forces. A special dispatch from Sir William Henry Buller, who is distinguished career, is attached to his opinion. He thinks that Buller, with 25,000 men, is making a wide detour to the west and north in order to avoid the roughest parts

of the country. As General Buller must have thousands of wagons, Sir William Green points out that his advance would necessarily be slow.

No authentic word is at hand save that the War Office reaffirmed orally to newspaper inquirers at a late hour that it could not confirm the reported advance. There the Natal situation rests.

It is from the western field that more definite statements come. Large operations are apparently about to begin. General French, who has now returned to Rensburg from his conference with Lord Roberts, has sent what is described as an overwhelming force of infantry to seize Norval's Pont. That is where the railway, before it was destroyed, crossed the Orange river, and connected with the Free State trunk line to Bloemfontein.

Norval's Pont is nineteen miles north of Colesburg and twenty-five miles from General French's headquarters at Rensburg. The Boers at Colesburg have been in danger of being surrounded by the largely reinforced and extending lines of the British. An occupation of Norval's Pont in force would presumably render Colesburg untenable.

Continuous Cannonading.

MODDER SPRUIT, Feb. 6.—Messages from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, February 5, say continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of a "long Tom." The firing, it is added, continues.

Threatens Boer Fight.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 4:20 a. m.—Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to Free Staters and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their arms on the British occupation of republican territory. The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

General MacDonald, with 4000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magersfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks and doubtless has relation to the movements of the British farther east.

The Standard has received the following dispatch, dated Monday, February 5, from Kopjes Dam:

General MacDonald, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of lancers and one battery, has reached here from Modder River camp, in what is regarded as an important movement to the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein. Kopjes Dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. Two Boer laagers, at Kamulhoek and Orikatowa, are within striking distance. The arrival of General MacDonald's column was opportune, as it prevented two large commandos effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river. The lancers had two brushes with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy and strong forces are concentrated to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

Mrs. Joubert's Energy.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The story that Mrs. Joubert is with General Joubert at the front and personally providing for his table does not surprise those who know something of that energetic woman. She went with him often in his campaigns against the natives. The old times in the laager, when, with other women, she melted lead for bullets for the men have been recalled by Amsterdam acquaintances, who taking her through the Rijks Museum, pointed out an ancient pewter collection of only remark was: "Good to make bullets of."

Mediator Offices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(Afternoon special)—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is learned that under the terms of the Hague treaty, which has just been adopted by the Senate, an effort will be made before long to erect offices for the purpose of extending to the belligerents in bringing about a termination of the war in South Africa. Before this

(Continued on Page 2)

HILO HAS PLAGUE

Mrs. A. G. Serrao First
Victim.

SLIDES SHOW BACILLI

Portions of Glands Received--Body
Buried in Lime--Dr. Wood
Goes to Hilo.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Hilo is visited by the bubonic plague. The little steamer Kauai appeared off the harbor yesterday morning, and sent the news to the Board of Health. Several letters, detailing the history of the case, were received by the Board shortly before noon, closely followed by a large ominous looking package containing three jars, each holding glands or fluid taken from the body of Mrs. Serrao, whom the Hiloites believe to have died of the plague.

Following so closely upon the appearance of bubonic plague on Maui, the news was not so startling in its effects upon the Board; but, nevertheless, the gravity of the situation was apparent to all.

Dr. Hoffmann immediately proceeded to making microscopical examinations of the glands sent the Board; but he had difficulty in mounting them, on account of the decomposition which had set in since they had been removed from the body. However, shortly after gazing into the microscope he gave way to Dr. Wood. A moment later the latter arose and said that what he had seen was sufficient for him to make up his mind to go to Hilo at the first opportunity. Many bacilli, resembling plague bacilli, were apparent in the slides.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, also examined the slides. He had asked permission of the Board in the forenoon to accompany Consul-General Haywood to Kahului, but after noting the presence of bacilli in the slides he expressed a desire to go straight on to Hilo.

Case of Mrs. Serrao.

A detailed history of the illness and death of Mrs. Serrao is derived from the letter of Dr. W. L. Moore, agent of the Board of Health at Hilo, addressed to President Wood, as follows:

"Hilo, Hawaii, February 10, 1900.
"Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir: I have to report to your honorable body, concerning the sickness and death of Mrs. A. G. Serrao, of this town, under circumstances that have caused us considerable worry, and the nature of which we do not feel certain."

"Mrs. Serrao's illness began the 25th of January with headache and fever and Dr. Rice was called in; he treated it as a simple fever, and for a few days things progressed favorably."

"According to his statement, the fever ran as high as 103, and was associated with some delirium. About the 31st she complained of pain in the right groin, which was attributed to severe lifting, as Mrs. Serrao spent most of her time in her husband's store, which, by the way, is directly over the mouth of the Waihanu street sewer."

"The 2nd of February, as things seemed to be going from bad to worse, and the glands in the right side of the neck had become enlarged and painful, the case was reported to me. I saw her late that evening and found as reported, the right lower group of inguinal glands swollen and painful, those of the right side of the neck swollen, and considerable of that side of the face."

"The temperature was 102 1-3, pulse 138 full. There was some incoherence of speech; she insisted that there was nothing the matter."

"Dr. Grace saw the case with me and considered it decidedly suspicious. So the place was quarantined, and Dr. Rice was informed that he could continue the treatment of the case."

"The next morning the husband asked Dr. Irwin to take the case, which he did. The two following days the temperature ran 100 1/2 mornings and 102 at night; during this time there was delirium with a condition of lethargy and a tendency of diarrhea. There were also petechiae over the extremities, which were said to be flea bites, but which persisted till death, which occurred on the 6th."

"During the last two days the temperature fell to normal with weaker pulse, the condition of lethargy deepening and the diarrhea increasing."

"At all times the mental disturbance and the prostration seemed out of proportion to the fever. There were no pulmonary disturbances."

"At the post mortem there was found no enlargement of the glands other than those of the two groups. The body was buried in a tight box and the same filled with five barrels of lime, sealed tight in the backyard of their property."

"The glands were put in Muller's fluid and the box sealed in a metal box and I forward the same to your Board for examination. While we earnestly

hope the case will prove to be other than the plague, we do not feel justified in removing the restrictions until we hear from your examination."

"I would be glad if you would send me information regarding the disease, so that in the event of another suspicious case we can determine positively, and avoid delay and consequent danger."

A clerk in the same store was sick for two or three days with slight fever and enlarged glands of the groin, at the same time; none of the symptoms were pronounced and he is well, and still in quarantine."

"There is a rat proof fence around the Serrao store, and strict isolation will be enforced till we hear from you, that in the event of plague we shall be prepared to act."

"The appointment of Mr. Kennedy has given general satisfaction and was undoubtedly a wise choice."

"Hoping to have a speedy reply, I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
"DR. W. L. MOORE,
"Agent of the Board of Health."

The Afternoon Meeting.

At the afternoon session of the Board the difficulty arose as to who should accompany President Wood to Hilo. A medical man, familiar with the plague, its treatment, and the method of establishing quarantines was necessary in order to instruct the medical profession of Hilo on all matters pertaining to plague.

Minister Cooper felt that Honolulu needed the constant services of President Wood and a trip to Hilo would compel the latter to remain there almost a week. The President, however, was willing to make the trip, stating that a few hours' conversation with the physicians would be worth more than volumes of literature upon the subject.

It was suggested that Dr. Garvin be picked up at Kahului on the way to Hilo; but President Wood strongly objected to removing him from his present post of duty as the medical profession at Kahului and vicinity was not large in numbers, and he felt certain that under Dr. Garvin's guidance with all the people of the infected district in quarantine, the plague would be suppressed there in a short time.

It was finally decided that President Wood should undertake the trip. It was ascertained that the Maui would not go until this morning and further than this, she intended to stop at ports on her way to Hawaii. The Lehua was a slow boat. It was understood that Dr. Carmichael and Consul-General Hayward had been tendered the use of the United States tug Iroquois. These gentlemen, together with Commander Pond, sent the President of the Board a special invitation to make the trip on that vessel, which he accepted.

IROQUOIS' HEALTH MISSION.

Carries President Wood, and Party
To Kahului and Hilo.

The Iroquois left Honolulu last night at 10 o'clock for Kahului and Hilo with Consul General Haywood, President Wood of the Board of Health, Dr. Carmichael, U. S. M. H. S., and A. L. C. Atkinson on board.

The Consul General and Dr. Carmichael will investigate the arrangements made at Kahului for transferring sugar from inland plantations, such as Spreckelsville, Haku, Wailuku and Pala, from the Kahului railroad wharf to scows and from them into vessels. Although the railroad runs through the town of Kahului, yet it is some distance from the infected district; and the trains will be run directly upon the wharf, which is at present quarantined against the town and under guard at the land's end.

President Wood will make another investigation at Kahului, and if the situation there has calmed down sufficiently, Dr. Garvin will be taken to Hilo, where he will be left in charge of health matters, while President Wood returns to Honolulu.

"Jack" Atkinson, the layman of the party, proffered his services and was accepted by President Wood on account of his executive ability displayed in handling quarantine camps. If Dr. Garvin goes to Hilo from Kahului, "Jack" will be left in charge of the latter place. If it is thought best for Dr. Garvin to remain at his present post, Hilo will be the destination of the kerosene warehouse ex-superintendent.

COST OF WAR.

Enormous Outlay of the United States
Since 1898.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—From the breaking out of the war with Spain to the present time the total expenditures of the Government on account of that war and on account of the hostilities in the Philippines amount in round figures to about \$355,000,000.

On account of the War Department \$227,000,000 on account of the Navy Department \$90,000,000 paid to Spain for the Philippines \$20,000,000; into a war loan to date \$9,000,000; increased expenses in departmental service in Washington \$2,000,000. Total war expenditures, \$355,000,000.

Extending Honolulu Harbor.

An order was issued yesterday from California headquarters appointing Major William Evans, Captain Adam Saker and Second Lieutenant G. R. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, a board of officers to meet at Honolulu as soon as practicable for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the proposed extension of the existing harbor and of that port with a view to obtaining additional information upon which to base proper and intelligent action.—Chronicle.

THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

treaty was adopted it was maintained that the United States could not, without exposing this Government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of the good offices to both parties to the war. Even now there may be some hesitation about declaring by advances made even with the best intentions, that the Transvaal is or is not a vassal state, but it is beginning to be appreciated here that the sympathy for the Boers is widespread and increasing, and that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of friendly intervention to save life on both sides.

It has been discovered here that while there is no loss of appreciation of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States during the war with Spain and a strong inclination to let the British go on and settle their own difficulties in their own way, there is making for the Boers a strong feeling of sympathy because they have at least a nominal republic.

On the republican side the feeling is not so strong as it is on the Democratic side, where almost every man is a Boer sympathizer. The situation undoubtedly arises from a desire on the part of the Republicans to avoid pressing a course that will conflict with Mr. McKinley's policy. The Democrats may take advantage of this knowledge to press the Boer side in order to embarrass the Administration.

Vigorous Work Ahead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Everything points to a vigorous prosecution of the war in the Cape Colony frontier and the Tugela within a few days or even hours, but all surmises respecting the strength of the columns or the direction of the movements are futile. There are no clouds upon which a correct judgment of the situation can be based.

The Times has a dispatch from Kensburg stating that the situation in that quarter was unchanged on Monday, and that General French was holding a large Dutch force around Colesberg and was shelling the Boer camp northwest of Stingersfontein.

Pretoria dispatches from Colesberg repeat the announcement that the British forces were approaching Achterberg on the way to Norval's bridge, and there are rumors from Cape Town that a considerable force of infantry has been sent to support General French and that General Gatacre, with heavy reinforcements and a strong body of cavalry, is surrounding Stormberg. Dispatches received from the Orange River frontier have been cut by the censor until they are unintelligible.

When the dispatch announcing the fighting on the Upper Tugela was published there was the usual scene of excitement on the streets. The big placards attracted newspaper buyers and the news was discussed eagerly in all quarters.

There was notable excitement in the House of Commons where, in addition to the announcement that General Buller had crossed the Tugela Monday and was advancing on Ladysmith, a news agency telegram was posted saying that 100 additional ambulance stretchers had been sent to the front from Durban.

The War Office at present is only able to add regarding General Buller's advance "the operations are still in progress but we have no information regarding the result."

The available maps do not show the drifts mentioned in the Boer dispatch. The rush in the direction of the War Office when it was learned that confirmation had been received there of the report that General Buller was again advancing evinced the anxiety of the public to obtain the latest news.

The War Office message given out furnishes no clue as to where the Tugela was crossed nor the numbers supporting General Buller's movement, but it is presumed this third attack will be a supreme effort on the part of the General to cut his way through and that in it he will employ every available man. The expression in the official dispatch, "is now advancing on Ladysmith," it is pointed out, must not be taken to mean that he has cut down all opposition, but merely that he is headed in the direction of the beleaguered town and the public here are naturally on tenter hooks in regard to the next move.

From Boer Sources.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Feb. 6.—Since yesterday the British, with naval and other guns, have bombarded our positions on the Upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at that point and Kolen Drift, with the object of storming our positions. At the former General Burgher beat them back and they re-crossed in great confusion.

The fighting continues at Kolen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commandos. There were no casualties on our side. The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous firing all day long. This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

Traitors in War Office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The investigation into the leakages of the information passing over the cables from South Africa, which was commenced six weeks ago, has just been completed. It was fully believed here that on a number of occasions the news of British reverses was known in Europe long before the information reached the Government most concerned.

The solution of the mystery is that there has been a treasonable leakage of news, and the traitor is located either on the Eastern Telegraph Company's staff or in the War Office itself. Despite the precautions, news has repeatedly leaked out and now the efforts of the investigator are concentrated upon the discovery of the exact point of leakage. The Eastern Telegraph people are proud of their staff and confident of their loyalty, and there

sent the idea that the leakage is in their system. It is pointed out, moreover, that any telegraph operator desiring to act as a traitor must be acquainted with the War Office secret code. The conspirators evidently send dispatches by special messengers to Boulogne and Calais, within four hours of London, whence they are telegraphed to Dr. Leyds.

Transvaal's Appeal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The papers here publish extracts from a remarkable document from the office of the Secretary of State at Pretoria, dated December 16th. The document comprises 10,000 words and is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz. It seems specially written for the American public. It says:

"We to a great extent depend on America and Europe for our foodstuffs. It will be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine, since the sword has failed. Since 1870, when the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state, Americans have looked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record, but with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy.

"If our sister republic has no sympathy with us, if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of the American nation, and her profession of Christianity we will consider empty sound."

Secretary Reitz further says the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Derdepoort.

Chamberlain's Defence.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, admitted that a critical stage of the war had been reached and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. If the preparation for war had been insufficient, he said, it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it. Chamberlain further declared the war was just, necessary and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendment to the address because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unitedness of the kingdom.

"We have suffered checks," said Chamberlain, "and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the Government bear the brunt until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between this system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair mistakes. You say we have sent too few troops, but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers."

"Meanwhile the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies if we think it necessary to success. I must go further than this and admit that this war, under new conditions, in a new country, with new arms, against a people whose tenacity and courage are admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the Government has yet been called upon to meet."

"It would be premature," continued the Colonial Secretary, "to talk of terms of settlement. Speaking for the Government, there will be no second Majuba Hill. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel from whence to prosecute a dissection and racial animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

The Ministry Sustained.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The House of Commons tonight, by the decisive vote of 352 to 139 rejected Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment to the reply to the address from the throne which censured the Government for its conduct of the South African war. The Irish members withdrew in a body before the voting began. Some of the Liberals voted with the Government, but most of them stood with Campbell-Bannerman, supporting the amendment. The feature of the closing hours of the debate was the speech of A. J. Balfour. In strong language he defended Colonial Secretary Chamberlain against the attacks of the opposition and paid a warm tribute to him as the leading spirit in bringing about the unity of the empire.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Glimpses of the Campaign in South Africa.

Consul Hay has been well-received at Pretoria. Dr. Leyds is having a great popular reception in Berlin.

There has been an enthusiastic pro-Boer meeting in Denver.

Buller still has need of heavy reinforcements, especially cavalry.

Boers before Ladysmith are sending large detachments to the Tugela.

Ex-Secretary Alger opposes the holding of pro-Boer meetings in Michigan.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has adopted pro-Boer resolutions.

A Ladysmith dispatch says the Boer losses in the Tugela and Spion Kop engagements were 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

The Garrison at Ladysmith is reported to be quiet, hopeful and well-provisioned.

Col. Baden-Powell is to use dynamite in attacking the Boer positions at Mafeking.

The question of recognition for the Boers is being raised in the House of Representatives.

The British are finding that smokeless powder rifles are the most satisfactory weapons.

Boers say artillery is of little value on either side and that lyddite bombs cause no damage.

Dr. Leyds is trying to get the powers to intervene in case England should seize Delagoa bay.

Ricciotti Garibaldi wants to command a corps of Italian volunteers in the British service.

Rumors prevail in London that the Prince of Wales had a peculiar interest in the Jameson raid.

Kadrys says General Joubert was killed by a shell outside Ladysmith. The report is probably untrue.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation urging the Dutch farmers of the border to desert the Boer forces.

England is said to have contracted in Philadelphia for 4,000,000 tons of coal for naval and transport use.

The Boers have dug up the roads leading from Spearman's camp to Ladysmith and have made trenches along the route.

The British force in South Africa will soon reach 213,000 with 453 guns. The Boers now have every available man in the field.

A Cape correspondent says the Free Staters are asking what terms they can get from the British if they cut adrift from the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts will release Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated. Lord Roberts says he does not wish to imprison so gallant a soldier.

Cunningham Graham again attacks England for "grovelling and squirming" to the United States, and declares that American sympathy is with the Boers.

The British losses from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop were 1,985 officers and men. The loss on Spion Kop itself was 216.

Secretary Hay has received \$750 from St. Louis for transmission to Pretoria, where it will be used to aid the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers.

The Dominion Government is to be petitioned to offer the services of 10,000 men to go to the Transvaal and to pay the cost of transporting them to the Cape.

Crowds of military-looking men are landing from German steamers at Delagoa bay and going to Pretoria. They are carefully watched by Boer detectives.

Lieut. Von Brusewitz, who ran a sword through a civilian at Carlsruhe three years ago and caused a storm of indignation in Germany, was killed at Spion Kop.

England is looking for new men to head the Government and the name of Rosebery is most often heard. A small section of the press wants Rosebery for Premier.

The Queen will not leave England unless, by the beginning of March, there is a great improvement in the South African situation. The Royal family will also stay at home.

Canon Farmer, who returned to London from Pretoria, says that Consul Macrum was a weak man whose first care was for his personal safety. Macrum told Farmer that there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of. Farmer says Pretoria is provisioned for two years.

A Mafeking dispatch says: Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are saved to supply the troops, if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce. Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It is No Longer in the Way of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A trans-isthmian canal under American control is now assured. The amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty removes what might have been a diplomatic obstacle to Government construction of the waterway. Both the Senate and House committees have voted without a dissenting voice to report practically identical bills.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Senate committee, said today he expected the bill to pass the Senate this month. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House committee, said he expected it to pass the House during this month. A poll of both Houses recently published shows that when it comes to a vote the bill will pass both houses by overwhelming majorities.

Both bills, while differing in language somewhat, authorize the President to secure from Nicaragua and Costa Rica control of such territory as may be necessary to construct and defend the proposed canal and make an indefinite appropriation to be used in securing such control. Citizens of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to have the same advantage in the use of the canal as citizens of the United States. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is made for the commencement of the work, and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for its completion to the amount of \$140,000,000, the money to be provided in regular annual appropriation bills as it shall be needed.

There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either house of Congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the prospects are that votes will be reached in both Houses after short debates. When Mr. Reed was Speaker he was able to prevent consideration of the bill in the House, but Speaker Henderson is heartily in favor of it and will aid in expediting action.

Opposition Developing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Strong opposition to the neutralization clause of the Hay-Panama treaty is developing in the Senate and the chances that

(Continued on Page 5.)

STAND BACK AND THEN LOOK.

"Madam," said a wise old physician to a woman who had brought a feeble, anemic, and poorly developed daughter to him for examination. "Madam, the treatment of this girl should have been begun two hundred years ago."

"Sir," she exclaimed, "I don't understand what you mean."

"Probably not, madam," replied this student of men and of medicine, "and you wouldn't even should I try to explain it."

How do you best see a picture on the wall? Why, by standing back and looking through your hollowed fist or through a tube. Well then, let us first read Mrs. Coombes' letter, and afterwards get a little of what painters call perspective on it and see if we can understand the lesson it teaches.

"In the spring of last year, 1895," she says, "I had an attack of pleurisy, which left me low and weak. Subsequently I could not get up my strength, do what I would. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had severe pains about my chest, at my side, and between my shoulders. I had muscular pains in my arms and shoulders—in fact all over me. I got little or no sleep, and felt quite worn out in the morning."

"As time went on I got weaker and weaker, and was scarcely able to get about. I came to be so low that I thought I never should be better again. I saw a doctor and took medicines, but nothing did me any good."

"In December (1895) my sister, who lives at Oxford, told me of the benefit she had derived from Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Cooper, chemist, Oldbury Road, and after taking it found great relief. I could eat well, and food agreed with me."

"I now gained strength, and after taking four bottles was well as ever and free from all pain, muscular or otherwise. I know others who have been benefited by the same medicine. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Charlotte Coombes, 177, Oldbury Road, West Smithwick, Birmingham, October 8th, 1896."

That is her letter—a plain, truthful, and well-written letter. But what do we see behind the simple facts as she sets them down? Is there anything suggested by that attack of pleurisy she speaks of? Was that the beginning? No. Pleurisy is the name given to an inflammation of the spaces or cavities in which the lungs rest. When the inflammation attacks the lungs themselves we call it pneumonia; if the bronchial tubes, bronchitis; and so on. But they are the same thing, from the same cause—namely, impure blood. When the blood is thus polluted, the smallest provocation—a slight cold—may set up any of the above ailments. Rheumatism (which Mrs. Coombes had) belongs to the same group or family of maladies.

But how comes that impurity or corruption of the blood in which these things arise? I'll tell you, in the hope that you will remember it. Indigestion, dyspepsia, fermentation of food in the stomach, torpid liver, which leaves the bile acids in the blood instead of removing them, poisonous dirt and filth from the stomach getting into the circulation—that's where the trouble comes from. So we see that in cases of pleurisy, &c., there is always what the doctors call a "history" of dyspepsia. Although this lady had been dyspeptic symptoms after the pleurisy, a previous impurity of her digestion—whether she realized it or not—laid the foundation for the

pleurisy, the rheumatism, and all that followed.

Now that is what we see as we stand back and look. And this is the practical use you are to make of the knowledge: Take care of the condition of your stomach, and the first day you feel anything wrong with it, resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup without waiting to find out whether you are going to be worse or not. When your house takes fire you don't wait to see how bad it is likely to be; you stop it immediately. Do so with indigestion.

The old doctor was right in what he said to the woman about her daughter. The girl couldn't help the neglect of her ancestors; but we can do something towards taking care of ourselves.

CHINESE FOOD CONDEMNED.

Recommendation of Sanitary Committee to Board of Health.

In view of the more than suspicious circumstances surrounding the original case of plague occurring at Wing Wo Tai's store and the outbreaks at Hilo and Kahului, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee yesterday adopted the following resolution, and forwarded it to the Board of Health as the sense of the committee on the subject:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that as a means of suppressing the plague and preventing a further outbreak thereof, all foodstuffs imported from or originating in China or Hongkong and now in any part of the Hawaiian Islands should be immediately destroyed; such compensation therefor to be made to the owners as the proper authorities may decide; and also

"That until the plague entirely ceases in China and Hongkong all foodstuffs originating in either of said places should be declared to be infected with plague and dangerous to the public health, and their importation into this country prohibited."

Will of Mrs. Widemann.

On behalf of himself and Henry R. Macfarlane and Frederick W. Macfarlane, John M. Dowsett petitions for probate of the will of Mary Kaumana Widemann.

The Widemann estate comprises real property valued at \$10,500, including the homestead at Punahou and personally valued at \$250.

To a niece and nephew are bequeathed rights in land on Kaula, also \$250 cash each. The testator's daughter, Mrs. William Lanz, is left a piece of land on the Ewa side of Punahou street, beginning 585 feet from Beretania avenue and containing 1.884 acres.

Anna Widemann receives a piece of land on the same side of that street, beginning 715 feet from Beretania avenue, containing an equal area.

Personal property, jewelry for the most part, is divided between the sons and daughters and a grandson, Harry Macfarlane.

The testator bequeaths the rest of her property "to those who may be entitled to the same by the laws of the descent of property."

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
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HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.
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FIGURES,
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And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurf, Itch, Scabs, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples and Bores of the Face, It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Swellings on the Neck.
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Cures Bunches or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pain it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of non-venereal cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes sold, and are sometimes painted off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle without which none is genuine.

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SITUATION IMPROVING

Not a Case of Plague Yesterday.

DISCUSSION ON ISLANDS

Board Held Two Sessions—Oriental Goods—Building Condemned—Fumigation Not Effective.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The only developments in the plague situation in Honolulu yesterday was the announcement of President Wood last evening that the two Hawaiians who lately died and were cremated (one on Saturday and the other on Sunday) did not die of plague. The culture tubes showed no growths of bacilli in either case.

Public interest is centered on the appearance of plague on Maui and Hawaii, and the Board of Health meetings have been mainly held to consider these questions. The situation, in fact, seemed grave to the members of the Board; and the President personally felt it a part of his duty to make a personal investigation of conditions at Hilo, as the people there had requested information upon the subject of plague. He felt the safer method was to go upon the scene, accompanied by a physician, and instruct the medical fraternity in all matters pertaining to plague.

There were no new cases of plague in Honolulu yesterday, and the last report from the pest hospital was a favorable one. Armstrong Smith has no fever. Mr. Hartmann is rapidly improving, and Mrs. Franz is reported as "nearly well."

Board's Special Session.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning to listen to the report of President Wood upon the plague situation on the Island of Maui. The President graphically recounted the experience of himself and Dr. Garvin in making post-mortem examinations on two Chinese who died on the day of their arrival, last Sunday, and the positive evidence that at least five deaths were due to bubonic plague. Two of the cases were doubtful, but were suspicious. His account to the Board was substantially the same as the interview which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser.

At the special session of the Board there were present President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, George W. Smith, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson. Mr. Lowrey stated that the steamer Strathgyle had arrived off the harbor from Yokohama. The matter of landing her freight was referred to the special committee, which is to inquire into the condition of all goods imported from countries where bubonic plague has existed.

President Wood then reported the result of his investigations at Kahului, and stated there was no fear that the infection was introduced there by individuals, but through the importation of freight from Oriental countries. He advised that action be taken to prohibit the importation or landing of freight from infected countries.

The rest of his report to the Board respecting the visitation of plague on Maui was along the identical lines of his interview upon the subject which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser.

Minister Cooper moved that the resolutions passed by the agents of the Board of Health at Kahului be confirmed and incorporated as a part of the Board of Health minutes. Carried.

President Wood reported that he had constituted L. M. Baldwin and associates a committee under authority to act for the Board.

The action of the Sanitary Committee of Maui for condemning property, and resolutions adopted by the same committee were approved and the minutes incorporated in the Board of Health minutes.

A Board of Inquiry.

Minister Cooper recommended that steps be taken to examine the nature of goods suspected. President Wood suggested that if such a course were pursued, the Board should go back of December 12th and examine into all goods sent out from Honolulu and who were the carriers. He also suggested that the Board should appoint a board of inquiry to investigate the entire question.

It was moved by Mr. Cooper that the President be authorized to appoint or institute a board of inquiry to investigate origin of cases of plague during the whole epidemic and previous to December 12th, as well. The motion was carried unanimously.

Minister Cooper moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the National Guard of Hawaii for their services during the epidemic. Carried.

Mr. Lowrey called President Wood's attention to the fact that the Board had passed a resolution prohibiting any vessels leaving the port of Honolulu for other island ports. He suggested that inasmuch as the people of Maui did not believe the danger or chance of infection had been transmitted to them from Honolulu by freight, the restrictions put on shipping on Monday should be rescinded. The question, upon being put to a vote, carried.

Special permission was given Dr. Carmichael of the United States Marine Hospital Service and Consul General Haywood to go to Kahului upon a unanimous vote of the Board.

The Special Quarantine.

Minister Cooper stated that there were thirty-one applications on file of persons who desired to go to their

homes on Maui and Hawaii, and asked permission to go into special quarantine at any place the Board would designate, in order to return. Minister Cooper recommended that portions of the drillshed be utilized for this purpose, which could be accomplished by fencing one portion off from that now in use by the Japanese. He stated the applicants were willing to undergo any hardships in order to go back to their homes.

President Wood, however, favored their being quarantined at some point further away from the center of the city. Mr. Lowrey thought the applicants should choose their own quarantine upon the approval of the Board. Both the Queen Hotel and drillshed were too close to the infected district.

The question of the destruction of the goods and personal effects now stored in Aala warehouse was brought up, and the President was asked if his opinion in regard to the merchandise was the same. He replied that he had not changed his mind at all about the goods.

A similar question arose relative to the merchandise and personal effects at the barracks which originally came from the Kaumakapili Church district. Minister Cooper asked if the President was willing that the personal effects should be distributed to the proper owners. President Wood stated that he did not think it a wise policy for the goods to pass out of the possession of the Board for the present.

The Right Course.

President Wood asked the Board to reconsider the question of destroying only a portion of the large building on South and Kawaiahao streets, known as the Weaver building, and of which the Board resolved to burn only the part supposed to be certainly infected by plague. He thought the wiser policy would be to burn the entire structure. That a malignant case of plague had been removed from the building, and that the whole building should be considered as much infected as the room in which the patient had lain. No action was taken.

Mr. Lowrey called attention to the condition of Block 19, at present fenced in. He stated that five buildings in Fowler's yard had been condemned Monday and were to be burned before noon.

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

Board's Afternoon Session.

The Board was represented at its afternoon session by the entire personnel of that body, namely, President Wood, Attorney General Cooper, Dr. Day, George W. Smith, Dr. Emerson, F. M. Hatch and F. J. Lowrey.

The President brought up the question of the appearance of plague in Hilo, and announced that the victim was Mrs. A. G. Serrao, a Portuguese woman, the wife of a storekeeper of Hilo. The letter from Dr. Moore, covering the entire history of the case, was read to the Board. This, together with the bacteriological results obtained by Dr. Hoffmann, brought up discussion as to whether or not President Wood should go in person to Hilo. He argued that the matter was of sufficient importance for him to be on the ground personally. "The examination of two slides," said he, "showed bacilli in quantities, which are certainly very much like bacilli of plague; more decidedly like plague bacilli than any other kind. Taking into consideration the history of the case, it makes it important that some one should go there. Dr. Carmichael was getting ready to go to Kahului with Consul General Haywood, and if no other vessel is available they will probably go on the Iroquois. Dr. Hoffmann has since reported to me on another specimen from the body of the woman, and this also shows the presence of bacilli."

"I think the situation at Hilo is graver than it is here. We have in Honolulu a large number of people who are educated on matters pertaining to plague; in Hilo I doubt if there is any one who knows much about plague. The situation here is getting better, and I think I can be spared for a few days. I believe it would be a wise thing to bring back with me a physician from each of the islands, to instruct them from what material we have here. We have any quantities of slides and cultures. At present we have not a physician we can spare from Honolulu."

Mr. Hatch: "I think it very important that the President of the Board should make the trip. A little personal conversation with the physicians in Hilo will soon set the proper machinery in motion."

After Dr. Wood announced his willingness to go to Hilo, Mr. Hatch offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the President of the Board be authorized to appoint surrogates and to take such action in Hilo and elsewhere on the island of Hawaii as the situation may, in his judgment, demand." Carried.

Inter-Island Commerce.

The President referred to the manner in which Mrs. Serrao might have caught the infection; but it was not clear that it was from any contact with Asiatic goods. It was stated by the Hilo correspondents of the Board that no Oriental merchandise was handled in the Serrao store. Mrs. Serrao helped her husband there, and it is not known that any of the merchandise was of Oriental origin. If it came through contact with American or European goods, which came from Honolulu after having been stored here, then restrictions should be placed upon the forwarding of any merchandise which has been lying in the warehouses of this city.

Speaks His Mind.

President Wood: "I believe that the steamship companies and the merchants of Honolulu have been growing restless under the restrictions of quarantine, and are inclined to ship as much freight as they can and escape the restrictions if possible. I say this without prejudice to any of the companies."

Pressure has been brought to bear upon me in regard to shipping matters and it takes up much of my time in refusing them. I don't think they are acting in the manner citizens or companies should, who wish to have the plague suppressed soon. That is what I wish to convey to all persons,

but without any prejudice whatever. I don't say, however, that they are responsible for the breaking out of plague on the other islands. There has certainly been a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon me in shipping matters, which I must be free to say is unwarrantable. As far as passengers are concerned, who have already left Honolulu, I don't believe there is any connection between them and the spread of the infection."

Mr. Hatch: "We ought to restrict all business communication down to the smallest minimum. If there is a call for necessary foodstuffs we ought to hold it down as rigidly as possible. Starvation is the limit which naturally exists to that power. We must send foodstuffs."

Minister Cooper: "What is necessary is more restriction. Probably the Oriental goods brought the original infection; and Honolulu has been the distributing point. If we can ship clean American goods, that would be all right; but we should place a restriction on Oriental goods."

President Wood: "I don't think Honolulu merchandise is any better or safer than Oriental goods. We cannot sit down here and say that it is this Oriental freight from Honolulu which is dangerous; but we must say it is all freight from Honolulu which is infected. Freight not landed in the city is, of course, perfectly clean."

It was suggested that the Board of Health should revise all ship's manifests before they are permitted to leave Honolulu for their destination. It was moved and carried that all ship's manifests be approved by comparison with the shipping receipts before the ship leaves the port of Honolulu.

A request was received to permit the shipment of food supplies to Lanai on the schooner Golden Gate. The supplies, which were two hundred sacks of rice, to come from Waiwai plantation, were taken from the Oahu railroad wharf into lighters, thence to the schooner. A motion to this effect was passed.

Japanese by Strathgyle.

Mr. Smith called attention to the large number of Japanese immigrants who arrived during the forenoon by the steamer Strathgyle, seventy-three of whom were free passengers, and 223 for various plantations. He understood they had been placed on the scows to go to quarantine island, but were held pending a ruling of the Board. Mr. E. R. Adams stated they were on the vessel. He stated they could be taken to the quarantine wharf in the ship's boats.

Moved that the Japanese on board the S. S. Strathgyle be landed at Quarantine islands in the ship's boats. Carried.

Mr. Smith again brought up the question of destroying perishable freight on the wharf, stating that he had introduced a resolution to this effect on February 2nd. He was informed that certain broken cases of eggs packed in loam, or charcoal, had been destroyed; others had been delivered to certain consignees in Honolulu. The Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service had ordered his surgeons to destroy these eggs wherever found.

Moved and seconded, that all eggs from Oriental ports, packed in loam or charcoal, be at once destroyed. Carried.

Mr. Lowrey asked that Mr. Hons be instructed to make a report to the Board in regard to shipments of freight to Kahului, which may possibly have carried the infection there, in order to assist the special committee of the Board appointed to look into such matters.

A motion to reconsider the action of the Board taken last week, with reference to the destruction of the buildings on South and Kawaiahao streets known as the Weaver building, was introduced and carried.

President Wood spoke of the reasons for reconsidering the Board's action in the following language:

Weaver Building Condemned.

"It seems to me that we have good reason to believe we have the better of the epidemic in Honolulu. Certainly the center of the infection has been destroyed and cases now occur only at intervals. The fact that no fresh centers of infection have been started and only isolated cases are occurring away from the infected district, makes me believe that we have the upper hand of the epidemic."

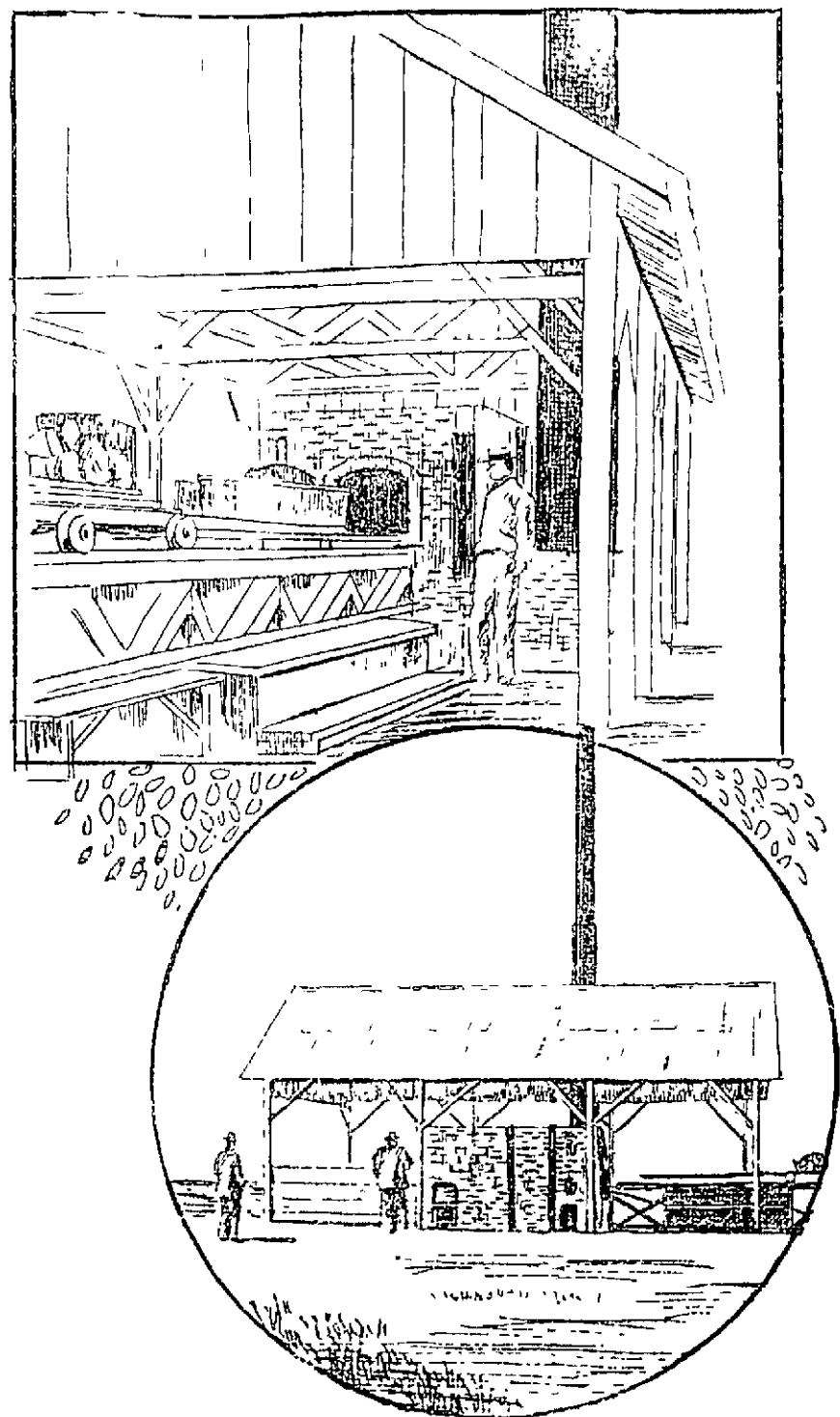
"In regard to this Weaver building I do not think we should take any chances. It seems to me that we are taking chances in saving a portion of the building. This is a tenement house, the people inhabiting it, consisting of mixed nationalities, using one common yard and one common battery at the back of the building, and they undoubtedly have visited and intermingled with one another. Therefore, knowing that one part of the building is infected, we cannot say positively that some other parts of the building are not infected, or that the whole building is not infected. When the inmates of this building were taken away the greater part of their personal effects were left behind. These were all fumigated with the building."

Effects of Fumigations.

At this fumigation Dr. Hoffmann took the opportunity of testing its effectiveness. I had asked him some time before to take and make a test of the effectiveness of our fumigations which were being done from time to time. The rooms were closed and sealed in the usual way, and Dr. Hoffmann put in his test tubes. Some of the tubes were open, some loosely closed with absorbent cotton and some closed as the tubes are for sterilization. In the open tubes, and in the tubes in which the cotton was loosely packed, the bacilli were killed, but those in which the cotton was tightly packed were not affected.

"The result of this test is that we cannot say that our fumigation has been thoroughly effective, and we cannot say that the infection has been destroyed by the fumigation in the other rooms. In every locality where the infection has been we have been in the habit of closing in and fencing off one locality thus preventing the use of the ground on which the buildings have stood. Now if we should tear down and destroy the room which we know to be infected or only a part of the premises it would be a very difficult matter to let the rest of this tenement house be occupied and at

SCENES AT THE MAULIOLA CREMATORY.



The above illustrations of Honolulu's plague crematory are reproduced from photographs taken during the cremation of a suspect victim on Saturday last. The cremation was witnessed by President Wood of the Board of Health, Dr. Hoffmann, bacteriologist, and Dr. Nichols, superintendent of the "suspect camp" at the battery. It was an official investigation, the President desiring to witness an ordinary trial of the crematory and to critically observe the reduction of a body in the incinerator from a medical standpoint. The body disposed of was that of a Hawaiian, who, while not announced officially as a plague victim, was a suspect, and as such was cremated.

In the upper illustration the casket is resting on the extended rails projecting from the deck of the flatcar, and is about to be pushed forward into the incinerator. In order that the weight of the coffin and the remains will not overbalance the car, heavy lava stones have been piled upon the car. The car was run quickly down to the open door, and before the coffin was deposited on the floor of the incinerating chamber the flames had enveloped it from end to end.

The lower reproduction shows the crematory and elevated car tracks, with the 80-foot smokestack overtopping the structure. The crematory was built within four days after the order was given on December 12th, all the ironwork being made from special castings. Honolulu is indebted to Attorney General Cooper and Minister of Interior Young for the construction of the crematory.

President Wood states that the Mauiola crematory is more effective in general results than the one at Tokyo, Japan.

At the same time have that part of the house which we know to be infected fenced off. Therefore having already condemned a part of this building, I think it would be wise to reconsider this matter, and, if necessary, condemn the whole building."

F. J. Lowrey: "I think the last statement made by the President is really the most important of all, and I move that the Weaver building on South and Kawaiahao streets be declared infected by plague and that the public safety requires its destruction by fire." Carried.

It was suggested that an assistant to Prof. Ingalls be appointed to take charge of fumigation work along the waterfront.

Minister Cooper moved that the steamers Lehua, Hall and Makee be allowed to leave Honolulu for their destinations on condition that they show the manifests of their entire cargo to the Board for comparison with the freight bills. Carried.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,

Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline

and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICE AT HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets

Parlor Chairs

Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900

FIFTH AND PLAGUE.

The relation which fifth bears to the bubonic plague is apparent wherever the malady breaks out. The first cases occur in the dirtiest parts of any given city, the subsequent cases are usually traceable in one way or another to the same spot. We have never heard of the plague originating or getting a foothold in a clean town. At Alexandria, at Oporto, at Tiflis, at Hongkong, at Kobe, at Honolulu and now at Kahului the locality where the plague first appears and where its ravages are most severe is that which had long since been under the ban of sanitary intelligence—the locality where smells had been most noisome and the conditions of daily life most unwholesome and disreputable.

Whether fifth breeds the malady or whether imported bubonic germs find in it a nourishing and propagating agent cannot be decided. The vital fact remains that where the plague starts and where it stays longest there fifth most abounds. Cleanliness means immunity and this irrespective of the facts of climate. A city may be on a cold belt like Tiflis and yet succumb to the ravages of the black death or it may be under the equator like Singapore and succeed in confining the plague to a few sporadic cases or in wiping it out altogether. The whole issue is one of cleanliness. Take the worst pest hole in the world and make it clean and it may laugh at the bubonic plague; take the most salubrious place on earth and let it get as foul as Honolulu was before Chinatown burned and it stands in continual danger of a bubonic visitation.

The progress of Honolulu towards complete cleanliness has been marked by the abatement of the plague and now the cases are few and far between. We are getting the better of the scourge. Fortunately for the other islands they have an instructive object lesson in the experience of this city and can proceed to deal with the conditions about them without danger of making the mistakes which were so common in Honolulu when the plague began. They know from what we have taught that fire and clean water and disinfectants and the abolition of the cesspool are the only means of safety and that men who are most radical in the use of these agencies come the nearest to doing what the crisis demands. In a phrase their work is cut out for them. Hilo and Kahului, where the plague has now appeared, have only to act as Honolulu has done to get the better of it. The means of rescue are revealed in five words—get clean and keep clean!

THE LITTLE-CAYPESS JUNTA.

If the members of the House Committee on Territories knew the men who, in posing before them as representatives of Americanism in Hawaii, presume to charge the judges of the Hawaiian bench and the heads of the departments of island government with dishonesty, they would not permit them to delay a favorable report on the Cullom bill for an hour.

The head and front of the self-chosen delegation from Hawaii is Gilbert Little of Hilo and previously of Paris unknown. Little is a man whom detrimental rumors followed from the Coast and who has been known here only as a political mischief-maker and a hungry and thirsty office-seeker. Because Hawaiians did not choose to accept Little at his own valuation he declared war on the local government and is now venting his individual spleen at Washington. He would probably stop it any hour and take the other side, if assured of a judgeship. But he is not wanted here and knows it so well that he is laying plans to go elsewhere. Little's worst course at Washington is one of personal vindictiveness and spite.

Edgar Cayless is a small lawyer who came here from Seattle to represent a newspaper. He got a native Hawaiian's damage suit to press and failed to win a verdict. This soured him, and the howling charges of the Government and the sugar planters to employ him added to the sourness and led Cayless to take sides in politics against the existing order and to fill the columns of the paper with statements here with untruthful and malicious about island men and affairs. Individually, Cayless is a cipher in the community and the House Committee on Territories could pick up a hundred shysters on the same basis as Washington who would be worth hearing but they are on a subject.

Robert Wilcox, a poor old feather head who has deceived his friends and taken with him a respect of none. He has been a pompous politician under both the monarchy and the republic, has maligned the Queen and praised her in turn, has been an annexationist and restorationist all

within three weeks. Wilcox is a jest and butt in Honolulu among natives and whites alike. The only man who has any use for him is Ceso Caesar Moreno.

This man Moreno needs no characterization from us. He is known to the House Committee on Territories as a professional lobbyist who stops at nothing. He came to Hawaii several years ago as an adventurer, got an office which he held for three days, and was then kicked out of it and out of the country.

These are the men whom the House Committee on Territories is permitting to take up the public's time and to delay a measure of justice to Hawaii. They ought to be promptly turned down and out. They are too insignificant personally and too non-representative politically to deserve consideration from busy law-makers.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

The decisive battles of the Anglo-Boer war cannot be far off. At this writing the British have, or very nearly have, 213,000 men and 452 guns in the field, as against a Boer army, widely dispersed, which numbers no more than 100,000 men. Buller has crossed the Tugela, plainly intent on a flanking movement, and Lord Roberts' forces from the Cape are advancing as fast as possible toward the borders of the Orange Free State. Before they arrive the Boers will have to divide their army and with one wing of it prepare to give battle to Lord Roberts on the open veldt. This necessity must weaken the force opposed to Buller and may be the means of raising the siege of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley.

From a military point of view it looks as if the tide of war was about to turn against the burghers. Much depends, however, on the attitude of France and other European countries as to whether England will have a chance to prosecute her South African venture to the triumphal end. It must not be forgotten that just as England was on the point of crushing the American rebels France intervened and turned the scale against her. History may repeat itself. Ugly talk is heard on the boulevards, in the Parisian press and in the ranks of French publicists as well. Threats to wipe out the memory of Fashoda and to neutralize the Suez canal; hints about the possible worthlessness of the British navy and the defencelessness of British coasts are not confined to irresponsible gossipers, but are noted among men who hold in their hands the issues of peace and war. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is quoted as having said that events may bring France a long-wished-for opportunity. Recently M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, said to M. Viviani, editor of La Lanterne: "Unless we seize this one we will never find a safer opportunity to compel England to evacuate Egypt." Deputy Millevoye said the other day to a New York World reporter that "France bides her hour. When England has all the force she can engage employed in South Africa we need no war to obtain from her all the reasonable concessions we ask. These Britishers say their fleet can hold Europe at bay—provided Europe chooses to fight at sea. Who knows but the English fleet may lose its prestige as has the English army? Even had we no battleships England could only bombard a few unimportant colonial towns. Nowhere could she land an army and leave garrisons."

In the possibilities thus raised we have the only reasonable ground of expectation that the Boers will win. Brave—incomparably brave and daring as they are—they cannot hope to survive the impact of Great Britain's military power. If the British are let alone and given time enough they are as certain to crush resistance as a steam roller is to break cobblestones. But will they keep a free hand? That is one of the gravest questions of the day.

The election of Bard to the vacant Senatorship of California is a happy settlement of the troubles which began when Dan Bunn announced his candidacy. Mr. Bard is a good citizen and a lawyer of parts. He believes as a Californian ought to in expansion and the Nicaragua canal and will work for both.

The advent of the plague in Hilo is not surprising, although it is much to be deplored. Luckily, the rainy city has been taking sanitary measures for weeks past and is in better shape to deal with the Asiatic scourge than was Honolulu on December 12. There is, of course, danger that the plague will spread to the plantations, though it is probably, thin experts here, that a successful quarantine has so far been maintained.

The San Francisco Board of Health took action when it passed an ordinance compelling landlords to disinfect their houses that they occupied. The tenants' Heretics, however, were taking to prevent an epidemic from getting a place where a few had been communicable a few days before. Now the law steps in to protect him as it should.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Great Britain got from a weak American State Department in the days before the Civil War, stands in the way of the canal by the United States of any canal which may be built to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. By the terms of that instrument the ownership of the canal must be jointly vested in the United States and Great Britain. For years the United States has sought the abrogation of this treaty and has finally, through the diplomacy of Secretary Hay, obtained a new agreement, which awaits the Senate's ratification, by which Great Britain gives up her rights of partnership with the proviso that the United States, as the legatee, shall not fortify the canal terminals.

Until the new treaty has been ratified the old one must remain in force. As the former is an instrument which makes the canal practically, restores consistency to the American position on the Monroe doctrine and opens the way for a vast commercial benefit, we hope the Senate will accept it despite the proviso about forts. To reject the treaty might set back the canal for years. So far as terminal defences are concerned they do not greatly matter. The United States could take care of the canal in the event of war by means of its fleet and by the use of obstructions in the channel and torpedo boats in Lake Nicaragua. Again, seeing that, by the time the canal had been built, the United States could probably get a modification of the clause complained of, it would be hardly the thing to reject a treaty which is so valuable in other respects on account of the one defect.

The effort of Secretary Hay to clear the path for the canal bill shows that the Administration has determined to do its best to get work on the big waterway started. That accounts for the activity among the canal men in Congress and for the favorable prospects of the amended Hepburn measure.

The war in Luzon must have cost about as much as the war with Spain, yet it would take an expert to show that Uncle Sam has won a single valuable trophy there.

A Mr. Greene of Oakland is after a judgeship in the Hawaiian Islands. So are a good many other carpet-baggers of the same name and color. It seems to be a growing impression on the Mainland, which we trust the President will check, that Hawaii is a fat goose waiting for unemployed fowl-fanciers to come and pluck.

Hilo has done handsomely by Honolulu in the matter of financial relief for the plague sufferers. The sum of \$1,165 will go a long way to relieve the indigent Hawaiians and it has been put in good hands for that purpose. As Hilo itself is now in trouble, our philanthropic people should see that her generosity to this city does not lack for proper recognition.

General Otis, it is said, will come home to recuperate, which is his easiest way out. The Philippines are likely to have a civil Governor in the person of Judge Taft and a fighting General to lead the troops. Whether this will do any good is an open question, though it is plain enough that Otis' methods will not work.

The next mail from the Coast will bring the news of the results of the San Diego rain-making experiments with zinc and sulphuric acid. The first trial of the mixture was made on February 8th. If the rain is obtained the ranchers of Hawaii will have a chance to laugh at the caprices of the clouds and the Japanese gulf current.

Fumigation proves to be a failure in cases where suspected goods are closely packed. Bacilli were put into the folds of a bolt of silk and they survived the ordeal of burning sulphur in a series of thorough tests made under the auspices of the Board of Health. All that has come of the fumigation of packed merchandise is the cleansing of the outer surfaces, where very little danger is presumed to exist. The only way to get results lies in the boxes and boxes is to open such containers, expose the contents separately, and give the sulphur fumes a fair show at everything. Even then, chances must be taken.

Every man is said to have the material in his own mind for a good novel, but few, even in this cosmopolitan land, can call up from their personal experience so many stirring incidents as could the late George Hardy of Honolulu. A seaman, the British navy with many Indian and African adventures, a slayer of Turks at the battle of Marston, an enslaved man on an African warship at Havana, a hand of the famous racing steamboat, the Mississippi, before the Civil War, a pioneer and a drift man, a survivor of rivers, an inmate of the Hawaiian Islands, a slayer of Kings, Mr. Hardy had a life so replete with stirring romance, so full of geography, so full of history, so full of more interesting than half the lives of the period.

IS STILL IMPROVING

(Continued on Page 2)

from the horse in warehouse camp on February 5th is not a plague suspect. The people held in quarantine awaiting this verdict were ordered released at once.

Resolutions passed Wednesday by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee relative to the prohibition of Oriental goods being imported into Hawaii from infected ports, were read and referred to the special committee having charge of such matters.

Gear, Lansing & Co. requested permission to ship 200 bags of coal from Inter-island steamer coal yard to Manua Island plantation by the schooner Golden Gate. Minister Cooper said the coal should be taken from the ship Kenny now lying in the stream, where it was available. The Board denied the request, but authorized the Acting President to treat with the company on the lines suggested.

A communication from Davies & Co. asked permission to bring the Miowera to within six feet of the wharf upon her arrival to discharge 200 tons of freight into island steamers for transshipment to other islands. Granted.

Phillips Store Condemned.

The Board then adjourned in order to visit block 19 to review the work of clearing up the Pantheon stables and saloon debris. The Club stables and other buildings were visited. A general cleaning up was noticeable around all the premises. On the Pantheon premises a large gang of workmen was engaged in piling up unburned lumber for a second fire. The Board took note of the fact that several stall portions of the stables had not been touched by fire. These adjoin the Phillips property, and in order to save the latter place had not been properly destroyed.

The Board considered the stalls should be burned and Minister Cooper said he would see that the matter was attended to. After a careful survey, the Board felt it would be proper to also declare the Phillips store and rear lean-tos to be infected.

Mr. Hatch moved, seconded by Mr. Lowrey, that the stables and buildings adjoining and abutting the Pantheon premises on the Ewa side, be declared infected with plague. Carried.

This motion condemns the buildings to be destroyed by fire.

The Kewalo Ditch.

The following letter from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was received by Minister Cooper after the adjournment of the Board. The letter will be presented to the Board today.

Honolulu, February 15, 1900.
Board of Health: Our inspectors report that the condition of affairs in the Kewalo ditch is rapidly becoming unbearable, and that temporary relief is needed at once pending any permanent arrangements the Board of Health may have in view.

The remedies they suggest seem perfectly practicable and in their opinion would relieve the situation.

The suggestion is that the ditch be cleaned and obstructions removed from its mouth, which they say can be done by a few men, employed from the relief camp or elsewhere, at very small expense.

If this is once done, we have made arrangements with Mr. Hustace to flush the ditch with artesian water once a day. We believe that this would do very well as a temporary arrangement.

Very truly yours,
CITIZENS' SAN. COM.

GERMAN NAVY.

In 1903 the Kaiser Will Have Thirty-Seven Battle Ships.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—An American official now in Berlin, who enjoys exceptional advantages for gathering information regarding the German navy, asserts that the German Government has made all the preparations necessary to finish the construction of the new warships by 1903, instead of 1916, as the naval augmentation bill seemingly provides. In 1903 the German navy, according to this officer, will have thirty-seven battleships, varying from 11,000 to 12,000 tons and thirty large and forty small armored cruisers, thus exceeding the fighting power of France. Before the end of 1905—still according to the same information—Germany will be mistress of the North sea and her fleet will bear the American over two-fold.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn have communicated with Lord Roberts protesting against the destruction of farm houses and other private property. Roberts, in a long letter, denies the allegation.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SHARES IN THE JAMES I. DOWSETT ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, will sell at public auction 300 shares of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, of the par value of \$100 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said Estate. The sale will take place at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. Ltd., on Saturday, the 10th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon.

For further information apply to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Co. Ltd., No. 409 Fort street, Honolulu, H. I.

GEORGE CARTER
Administrator Estate of Edward Dowsett, Deceased.
Honolulu, February 15th, 1900
5470-2151-7

To Shareholders Nahu Sugar Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRD ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent, or \$2 per share, will be due and payable at the office of ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, Judd building, on the 1st day of March, 1900.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer
Honolulu, Feb. 10, 1900
5466-2160-21

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Sub's. tute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. It secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Cambridge, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
New Dispensary

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Brief Abstracts of General Foreign News.

Sugar, raw strong; refined, firm. The funeral of Maj. J. A. Logan was imposing.

Sinson's bank of Hamilton, O., has suspended. Several new theaters have been opened in London.

Inventor Edison is seriously ill at Warren, Ohio.

Dawson is being deserted in the rush for Cape Nome.

There is a lull in the German war on American goods.

A strike of journeymen carpenters is on in Chicago.

Governor Steuenberg of Idaho wants to go to the Senate.

Discouraged American colonists are returning from Cuba.

There was a total of 408 deaths in Bombay on Feb. 7th.

California is united in opposition to the Jamaican treaty.

The condition of Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps has improved.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

The Castellanes were frigidly received in New York society.

Small monarchist riots have taken place in Rio de Janeiro.

Great numbers of people welcomed Bryan in New England.

Alameda schools will try the experiment of self-government.

Senator Caffery advocates the surrender of the Philippines.

The San Francisco commercial museum is now a sure thing.

There is a plague of pickpockets at French and Italian resorts.

There is small chance in the Senate for the reciprocity treaties.

An outbreak of the highlanders is looked for in San Francisco.

Gen. W. A. Olmstead, U.S.A., retired, has become a Catholic priest.

The Democratic National Convention may be held on June 6th.

Two inches of snow fell in London on the night of February 2nd.

Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, is dead.

Intense heat, with much mortality, is reported from Buenos Ayres.

The debate on the Puerto Rico tariff bill begins in the House today.

Gen. Otis has issued orders raising the blockade of Philippine ports.

Negotiations are proceeding for co-operation of the powers in China.

The California Legislature has declared in favor of the Pacific cable.

There was a severe shock of earthquake on Feb. 1 at Abbotsford, B. C.

Many towns have been captured by Kobbe's expedition in the Philippines.

The petrified lower hind leg and paw of a bear has been found near Salinas.

The Paris Matin says the time has now come to neutralize the Suez canal.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will be one of the American commissioners to the Paris fair.

It is believed that the election of Bard makes California surely Republican.

A renewal of war in Venezuela is expected and the Machilas has been sent there.

All Europe is now watching Russia from which acts of aggression are expected.

The Commercial Travellers' League will labor for the re-election of McKinley.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has passed an order taxing telephones.

Pat Crowe, the noted train-robber and safe-blower, has been arrested at Chicago.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, former Secretary of the Navy, is critically ill.

Robert P. Porter has gone to Cuba to consult the Governor General about revenues.

Mrs. James Phelan, mother of Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, died February 6th.

The Southern Pacific is planning to build a new line between California and Utah.

The French Ambassador at Washington denies that he banqueted the Castellanes.

A Chicago domestic robbed her mistress' wardrobe and then escaped in an automobile.

Embassador Monson has gone to Italy owing to the Anglophobia which rages in Paris.

Smith's Cash Store, a big grocery concern on Market street, San Francisco, has failed.

The charter of Mount Hope College, Ohio, may be annulled owing to the sale of diplomas.

Wm. J. Bryan says his New England meetings show a growth of Democratic sentiment.

The election of General Diaz for his fourth term as President of Mexico has been declared.

Major General W. W. Averell, the last of the great cavalry leaders of the Union Army, is dead.

A decree has been issued announcing that the bubonic plague has disappeared from Oporto.

The Wall Street bears made a raid on sugar Feb. 7th, forcing it down from two to four points.

General Lorenzo Torres has been slain in battle with the Yaquis at Batecate mountains, Mexico.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake wants to succeed Miss Anthony at the head of the suffrage movement.

Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is with the Boers before Ladysmith.

Wm. S. Wright, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, and a gold Democrat, has been assassinated.

Wm. Henry Gilder, the explorer, brother of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, is dead.

Witnesses for the prosecution in the Clark bribery case admit that they were paid for giving false evidence.

Emile French, a statesman, is quoted as saying that the time is near to wipe out the Pashoda blot.

The body of General Lawton was escorted through San Francisco by police, military and Odd Fellows.

The Porto Rico elections at San Juan ended in disturbances in which one man was killed and six wounded.

The President explains that payments to Sulu officials are the same as those made to American Indians.

A serious blunder is said to have been made in the construction of the new royal yacht, Victoria and Albert.

Suit has been brought by the displaced health officer to oust the new Board of Health of San Francisco.

The virtual abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is regarded in London as a distinct American victory.

A corn kitchen will be established by Chicago people at the Paris fair with the Auditorium chef in charge.

A Boston authors' club is to be formed. Applicants must have their literary work approved by Col. Higginson.

Fire has destroyed three large blocks in St. Louis. They were in the heart of the retail section. Loss \$1,500,000.

Times are dull in Dawson City in spite of the fact that \$21,000,000 in gold are likely to be taken out this season.

The natives of North Borneo have revolted and ambushed a force of Sikhs, killing a number and wounding the rest back.

The drainage canal has so lowered the water in the Chicago river that the latter may soon cease to be navigable.

Julian Ralph, the famous correspondent, has been wounded in South Africa.

Trouble in Venezuela and San Domingo is likely to interrupt the evolution program of the North Atlantic fleet.

Paderewski, the pianist, fearful of being sent to Siberia, denies having criticised the Czar's government of Poland.

The San Francisco Health Board orders that all houses be cleaned and disinfected before being leased to new tenants.

It is reported and denied that the British will get tide-water privileges in Alaska in return for the Nicaraguan concessions.

The 22-story building of the American Tract Society in New York does not pay and subscriptions of \$200,000 are solicited.

Mrs. Lawton and the mother of Major John A. Logan fainted when they met at Chicago on the arrival of the bodies of their dead.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely upon the bill removing the disabilities from Civil War deserters.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners have escaped from the Pagals and are awaiting the arrival of American troops at Libmanan.

The Dowager Empress of China is said to have been forced by public sentiment to reconsider her scheme to supplant the Emperor.

Chief Biggs is making war on San Francisco's Chinese ghoulies, who confine the sick in basements where a coffin is placed in waiting.

Through carelessness in emplacements two of the 12-inch rifled cannon intended for the defenses of Puget Sound have been ruined.

While digging a grave at Mount Tamalpais cemetery a man unearthed a robber's buried treasure consisting of silverware valued at \$500.

The Lily White Republican convention of Louisiana has nominated C. Taylor Cade for Governor. Fusion with Populists was not effected.

The transport Ohio brought the bodies of 138 soldier dead to San Francisco. The Indiana and Hancock were expected to bring 650 more.

Mr. Carnegie is said to have offered to pay the \$200,000 America gave Spain for the Philippines if the Government will withdraw from those islands.

The Japanese crew of the Nippon Maru caused a riot at the Angel Island quarantine station, using rocks and clubs. The rioters were subdued by a hose.

Secretary Root says the total number of men in the United States, available for military duty, is 10,343,150, with an organized militia strength of 106,339.

Ex-Postmaster General D. M. Key is dead, aged 76. He was a colonel in the Confederate army and served in Hayes' Cabinet. He was always a pronounced Democrat.

Cardinal Gibbons preached against woman suffrage at Baltimore and declared that the leaders of the movement and society women are the worst enemies of the home and of the gentler sex.

The Alliance Realty Company will erect the largest office building of the world in New York. It will be twenty stories high and contain 360,000 square feet of space. Cost, with land, \$6,000,000.

Angela Cheres Antouneel, an actress, dropped dead while riding her bicycle in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, February 3. She had just returned from Dawson City and had \$12,000 on her person.

The Hamburg-American line has made arrangements for an around-the-world excursion from New York to San Francisco via Suez, Honolulu and Hilo will be visited on the new steamer Princess Victoria Louise. The lowest cabin rate quoted is \$2,000.

Recent experiments in New York show the possibility of conveying medicines through the skin and into any portion of the

THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

(Continued from Page 2)

the instrument will be ratified in its present form are not bright.

ATTACKS HONOLULU.

Col. Little Wants Some Other Hawaiian Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special)—At the hearing on the Hawaiian bill today Col. Gilbert F. Little offered the following amendment:

Section 3. That a territorial government is hereby established over said territory, with its temporary capital at Honolulu on the island of Oahu.

Speaking to his resolution Mr. Little said:

We respectfully suggest that it is inexpedient to finally determine by this bill, that the permanent capital of a territory in its infancy, and just on the threshold of great and prosperous changes, should be definitely located in a city with no more natural resources surrounding it than is possessed by Honolulu. Its harbor is incapable of sufficient expansion for the commerce of the islands; capital its location is bad, its sanitary conditions are excessively poor and a few years of modern, intelligent prosperity under the Stars and Stripes shall witness such a transformation as to population and capital and commerce, as to make it eminently proper that the permanent capital of the territory should be elsewhere than in Honolulu. Hence, we suggest that the section be amended so as to locate the temporary capital only at Honolulu, and make such provision as may be deemed expedient for determining, by vote, at some future time, where the permanent location of the capital shall be.

Little Eager For Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The reports that there will be three judgeships in Alaska Territory are almost as numerous as Congressmen, and the contest for these offices will be a hot one. Walter Milroy, formerly of North Yakima, Wash., will be pushed by his friends. Ex-Congressman Deolittle of Washington is also said to be an applicant, although he disclaims any desire to leave New York. Gilbert Little, formerly of Seattle and now of Honolulu, who has applied for a judgeship in Hawaii, has expressed willingness to go to Alaska instead. Superior Judge Greene of Oakland is after a judgeship in the Hawaiian Islands.

GOEBEL DEAD.

Kentucky on the Verge of Serious Political Trouble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death-bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack. Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. For, by cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead. Among bitter partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument for Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State house grounds where he was shot.

Politics Not to Blame.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Wellston, Ohio, says: A stranger arrived here last night and announced that he was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot. He gave Rodman as his name and claimed to know all about the shooting of Goebel. He said:

"A trap had been set for a long time and the opportunity was anxiously awaited to kill Goebel for his killing of John Sanford. The party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford. Politics had nothing to do with the affair."

Rival Governors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Republican Governor Taylor still holds his place and is surrounded by troops. Today J. C. W. Beckham, who ran for Lieutenant Governor with Goebel, was sworn in. At a later hour Mr. Beckham issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, announcing that the work of the assassin had ended in the death of Mr. Goebel and he (Beckham) had qualified and assumed the duties of the chief executive. After referring to the high character and courage of the deceased, who is pronounced a martyr in the cause of the people, the proclamation says:

"I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions and circumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me, and the dangers which surround me, which have already compassed the destruction of civil government at the capital of the State, I hereby solemnly warn and command that all violent characters and militia of the State, now in possession of this city and the public buildings to immediately disband, lay down their arms and return to their homes and occupations. Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation, I invoke the aid and support of all law-abiding and law respecting Christian people of this commonwealth, and I promise in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet and protection to all individuals regardless of party or station under the

constitution, which I have solemnly sworn to obey."

Beckham May Win

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—In the agreement drawn up last night at the conference of the representatives of the Republican and Democratic Administrations, held at the Galt House in this city, it is accepted and carried out the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past two weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conference separated.

The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Farleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement seats Beckham and exempts Taylor and his friends from prosecution. Latest advice says that Taylor is not likely to sign it. The funeral of Goebel was imposing.

SUGAR PLANTS TO CLOSE.

Overstock of the Refined Article the Cause of Suspension.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York Evening Post says: It was stated positively in Jersey City today that the American Sugar Refining Company is preparing to shut down its Jersey City plant, which employs 3000 men. The men will quit work within three days. The stopping of the plant is due to an oversupply of refined sugar. The warehouses in Jersey City and Brooklyn are all overstocked. The refinery work was stopped Saturday night last, but the men have since been at work getting out the finished product on hand.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The local refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company is to be shut down in common with those in New York and Philadelphia. At the office of the company here the reason assigned was the inability to secure barrels in sufficient number. The shut-down is expected to be only temporary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Co. was questioned regarding reports that the leading refineries of the company had been closed down as a result of loss of business, particularly because of the loss of large confectionery and condensed milk contracts.

"The reports are totally untrue," said Mr. Havemeyer, "we have lost no business and we do not intend to lose any." "The only refineries that have been closed down are the Spreckels Refinery in Philadelphia and the Jersey City Refinery. These have closed down to take account of stock and to clean up. This is usual at the end of the year, but the demand during the holidays and continuing in January was so unusual that the closing was deferred until now. The refineries will resume on Saturday. The Boston refinery may also close for a day or two, but the Williamsburg refinery will not be closed."

The effect on the stock market of the reports referred to was a decline of about five points on Sugar Trust stock.

SOUDAN TROUBLE SERIOUS.

Egyptians Object to Sending Men and Guns to South Africa.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The Government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa.

DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

He May Seek the Nomination Four Years Hence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"After another four years of McKinley in the White House, Admiral Dewey will be a candidate for President and his chief rival for the Republican nomination will be Governor Roosevelt."

This is looking a long ways ahead but such was the interesting prediction made today by one of the shrewdest of public men, one who is well behind the scenes and quite familiar with the budding ambitions that are being nursed more or less secretly in the breasts of men and women.

For some time society here has been gossiping of Mrs. Dewey's ambition to make her husband President of the United States. Indeed, it is no longer considered a secret, and it is known too, that 1904 is the year in which it is hoped the stars will be propitious.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Rupture Between the Two Nations Said to Be Imminent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A cable to the World from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seems to wait her opportunity in England's direst need. France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If disagreement comes it probably will be over the Egyptian question.

California Senatorship

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Thomas R. Bard has been chosen United States Senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White. He is an attorney of wide practice, a veteran of the Civil War and is heavily interested in the petroleum industry of Southern California. Dan Burns bolted the Republican caucus and finally withdrew his name from consideration.

BUYING ISLANDS

Uncle Sam Means to Control All Approaches to the Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (Afternoon Service).—A Washington special to the Herald says:

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has authority for the statement that views with reference

to the cession to the Danish West Indies have been officially exchanged between the United States and Denmark. Negotiations are also in progress with Ecuador for the cession of the San Juan Islands of the Galapagos group to this Government.

By the acquisition of the islands and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, the United States will practically control the approaches to the proposed Nicaragua canal. The authority for the statement was Secretary Hay, before agreeing to the provisions prohibiting the cession of fortifications at the time of the and carefully considered the proposals of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that in relation to negotiations with Ecuador for the San Juan Islands and with Denmark for the Danish West Indies he was actuated by a desire to secure sites for naval stations which would effectively control the approaches to the canal.

With the islands now held and the being negotiated for Administration officials are satisfied that no difficulty will exist as to the United States commanding and protecting the canal. The authorities are very loath to discuss the matter and, while refusing to admit that negotiations were in progress with Denmark, it was stated that the Minister at Quito was conferring with Ecuador's representatives relative to the acquisition of the island of Chatham or the right to establish a coaling station thereon.

No doubt is expressed that the United States will be able to secure the consent of both Denmark and Ecuador to the acquisition of the islands it seeks, but it is understood that this Government is not hurrying the negotiations.

COLONIAL RULE IMPRACTICABLE.

Schurman Commission Favors Territorial Form For Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In its report to the President the Schurman Commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a territory of the United States with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a territory. The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the Commission says need not be considered in this connection.

The Philippines could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and of integrity and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the Commission recommends that they should be paid high salaries.

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Judge Taft to Head the Body that Will Institute Civil Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President today appointed Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to be president of the new Philippine Commission. Judge Taft's place on the bench will be filled by the appointment of Judge Henry F. Severance of Grand Rapids, Mich. These announcements were made at the close of the Cabinet meeting today.

Judge Taft called at the War Department today in company with Judge Day, late Secretary of State and had a long talk with Secretary Root as to the plans of the commission. As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position of the dignity and moment of a United States Circuit Judge to join the commission, it may be said that the prevalent impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing military government in the Philippines with stable civil government Judge Taft will be named as the first civil Governor General of the archipelago.

SHIPPING LAWS FOR HAWAII.

House Committee Favors the Extension of Statute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today it was decided to make a favorable report on the bill introduced by General Grosvenor to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen over the Hawaiian Islands.

The Commissioner of Navigation is empowered to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by citizens of the islands and which continue to be so owned to the nationalization and which have Hawaiian register, temporary or permanent. The trade between the islands and other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to trade between any two great coast districts. The Act is to become effective one year after its passage.

Senator Foster of Washington told before the Senate a proposition that there be inserted in the Constitution for Hawaii a clause prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquor and continuing the prohibition of gambling and the trade in these islands.

The Dowager Empress of China sends a return to the old and study according to the tenor. Confirms for examinations for rank and directs the abolition of study of the "now depraved and vicious teachings of the Wah-sheo's." Penalties are set and University of Peking will probably close.

Boils, Pimples.

Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments are the only means of curing the skin. The cause is deeper than that. The very blood itself is impure and your skin will be the first to show it.

My whole body was almost covered with boils, leading to my death.



"My whole body was almost covered with boils, leading to my death."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruptions which ever troubled me.

Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it.

You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Lenten season commences on the 28th instant.

A petition is circulating praying the government to extend the sewerage system to the outlying districts.

Mrs. Heine has supplied the ladies of the Relief Society with goods for hokulua.

A discontinuance in the case of J. O. Carter vs. Samuel Norris, assumpsit suit, has been filed by the plaintiff through his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McCanahan.

A list of the names of the officers who were elected at the annual meeting of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., to serve during the ensuing year, is published in this issue.

Captain Merry, commandant of the United States naval station here, expects to leave for the coast by the next Australia or sooner, if possible. He goes to San Francisco to take the examinations requisite for a captain's commission.

Nuanuan stream's new bridge will be completed at the end of the week. Road Supervisor Ouderkerk is a busy man nowadays, for the department has its hands full. The biennial report will be ready in a few weeks and big work for the last two years will be shown.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Winners of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Good service to Honolulu Steamship Co.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave for Japan and China on or about the dates below indicated.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1900

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PIONEER GONE

George Hardy Dies at Honolulu.

Stirring Career of One of the Best Known Old Timers of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Feb. 10.—Born in Cornwall, England, April 27, 1822, and died in Honolulu, Hawaii, February 6, 1890. Such is the brief history of him who was born and baptized as William Bickel Smith but who was known in these islands as George Hardy. A great many, perhaps, know Mr. Hardy's life was a stirring one, and quite out of the ordinary. He gave the writer many points of his life, with the request that when he died he be given a good send-off in the papers, and in fulfilling this request the following lines are appended.

Mr. Hardy was apprenticed to a ship carpenter under the English system at an early age, and moved to the residence of his master, in Plymouth. On the completion of his apprenticeship he enlisted in the English navy as a seaman, but soon passed into the "wood butcher's" department as a mate. His cruise took him into most of the ports on the west coast of Europe, and many months were spent in the Mediterranean sea, visiting all the principal ports of both Europe and Africa, and spent some time ashore on Malta and Cyprus. While on this cruise his ship took part in the Turkish war, and he was one of the landing party that went ashore at Beirut and was in the assault that captured that place. At this place occurred one of the incidents of his life he never enjoyed talking about, and seldom did so, and to the writer he mentioned it only once. He was conscious of having killed a Turkish soldier, and as it was almost after the night was closed, he was not sure in his own mind that he could not have spared the man without in any way changing the result of the fight, and often wished he had done so.

The incidents of service now changed him to the West Indies, with most of the time spent in Havana. Here they fell in with some American men-of-war and the English began deserting their own ships and enlisting in the American navy on account of better pay and better food. They did this until the complement of foreign sailors allowed to be enlisted was filled. The American officers, however, were in no wise averse to enlisting such men, as they were good sailors, and at that time, it would seem, the native-born product did not come under that head. So when "Uncle George" appeared on board the American ship the officer attempted to give him a "cue," but his knowledge of American geography was not equal to the emergency. When he inquired if they wanted any men the captain made answer: "Yes, I see you are an American citizen." "Yes, sir." "From what State?" "From the State of Boston, sir." He was instructed in geography and enlisted nevertheless. When enrolled on the ship's books he dropped the name of Smith and gave that of George Hardy, which was the name of his mother's father, and so William B. Smith of England became George Hardy of Massachusetts, and is so borne on the naval records. A considerable part of this enlistment was spent in the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, where he became famous in naval circles for making spoon oars. At the expiration of his term he refused to re-enlist, even when promised a carpenter's warrant in a short time, and set out for New Orleans, and was employed as a carpenter on one of the large passenger steamboats then found on the Mississippi. His run was between New Orleans and Louisville, and on many runs his heaviest duty was in unheating a few barrels of pork to be used under boilers to make steam to win some race from another crack packet. He decided to settle in this line of business and make his home in New Orleans.

The excitement of the breaking out of the Mexican war was too much for Mr. Hardy's nature. It changed his plans for the time, and, as will be seen, for all time. He quit the steamboat business at \$75 a month and enlisted on the 4000-ft-war St. Mary's as carpenter's mate at \$14 a month, intending to return to New Orleans as soon as the war was over. He cruised the Gulf as a part of Commodore Conner's squadron, was on shore at the siege of Vera Cruz with the naval battery, took part in the bombardment of Tampico and the engagement at Campeche. He met and conversed with Captain Ulysses S. Grant while on shore duty at Vera Cruz, a fact he never tired of repeating.

While on duty with the fleet occurred a real tragedy of life, and the last execution of a death sentence in the United States navy without the approval of the President. The victim was an English sailor of good family, who was convicted of striking Lieutenant Taylor of the St. Mary's. Mr. Hardy saw the assault, but he was busy at his bench and did not see it, and thus incurred the penalty of being cashiered. He was sent to the brig, and thus incurred the penalty of being cashiered. He was sent to the brig, and thus incurred the penalty of being cashiered.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. During the early part of October, 1889, I contracted a bad cold, which, after many days, and was neglected until it had become a serious case. I was unable to sleep, and was very much distressed. I had heard of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I bought a bottle of it. I used it as directed, and in a few days I was completely cured. I am now well, and I am very much indebted to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for saving my life. I am now well, and I am very much indebted to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for saving my life.

For full particulars of the life of George Hardy, see the Hawaiian Gazette, February 6, 1900.

THE BIG ISLAND

News Notes From Its Capital.

Plague Precautions—Collections for Charity—Loebenstein—George Beckley Threatened.

HILLO, Feb. 10.—The Herald says, "Lately have been so crowded into the last seven days that Hilo is justified in taking on a metropolitan air. Mr. Loebenstein had gone to Honolulu at the instance of the local health committee and his return was looked forward to with some anxiety. On Thursday night the steamer was reported and Mr. Loebenstein telephoned that he had had correspondence with the Board of Health with the result that special agents had been appointed at the different parts in the island, Hilo to be represented by C. C. Kennedy. The other appointments were: W. G. Walker, North Hilo; A. Lidgate, Hamakua; R. R. Hind, North Kohala; F. B. McStocker, Puna; Dr. John Holland, Kau; John D. Paris, South Kona; Alex. C. Cockburn, North Kona; Paul Jarrett, Kawaihau.

In order to find the views of the citizens a meeting was held at the engine house at 10 o'clock Friday night, at which about forty persons presented themselves. At this meeting it was decided to learn what Mr. Beckley's attitude would be as representative of the Wilder's Steamship Company. The organization, Committee of Safety, resolved itself into a committee of the whole and waited upon Mr. Beckley at the residence of George Kawaihau at midnight.

When Mr. Beckley presented himself he was asked if he would be one of a committee of five to meet the Klaua Hou on her arrival and notify the captain of the steamer to drop anchor in the harbor and to discharge nothing in Hilo until he received orders to do so. He acquiesced and five of the gentlemen, including Mr. Beckley, proceeded to the boat-landing. The committee of the whole were a little skeptical, as the steamer had given Hilo the "go-by" during the day and proceeded to Puna with 200 Japanese contract laborers. The party left Kawaihau's house at midnight and waited until 2 o'clock until the arrival of the steamer and the instructions of the Committee of Safety were communicated to the captain. Mr. Loebenstein objected strenuously to delay in reaching shore, as he had left here at the express wish of the Committee of Health, and as he had not been ashore in Honolulu he expected safe return. But the committee was obdurate and Mr. Loebenstein retired.

On Saturday morning the Committee of Safety held another meeting to consider what should be done. The result of the deliberations was that mail should be taken to Coconut Island in charge of two representatives of the postal authorities; machinery should be landed and properly fumigated until Sunday morning, and Mr. Loebenstein should be landed without having to go through the process of fumigation. A committee of five was notified to carry out the instructions of the committee. So much for the Klaua Hou. The mail was fumigated and distributed Sunday morning.

Early Saturday morning the town was startled by the rumor that Mrs. A. G. Serrao was a probable plague victim. Mr. Serrao's store, at the corner of Front and Waiuanue, was closed, yellow flags hung out and policemen placed on guard to keep people away. As the case was merely a suspicious one, the public felt that extreme measures were uncalled for and that the yellow flag merely created a panicky feeling without doing good. Sheriff Andrews was waited upon and in answer to a question said he merely carried out the instructions of the physicians, and that if they would consent he would gladly take down the flags. He then conferred with the physicians, with the result that the flags remained and additional precautions taken by roping in the building.

Dr. Moore was seen in the afternoon regarding the case, and in answer to a question by a representative of the Herald said: "I saw the case late last night and as far as we were able to determine there was every symptom of the plague but the same symptoms would probably appear in blood poisoning, though we would not look for them. I believe now that blood poisoning is the trouble though I am not at liberty to say positively. Dr. Irwin has charge of the case. It is extremely serious, and until it is determined by the physicians to be not plague I think the greatest precautions should be taken. I believe it will prove fatal to the patient."

Later Saturday afternoon it was decided to remove the yellow flags from the Serrao store and put up a rat-proof fence, and at 4 o'clock this was finished. This was done, as much of the time, while Mrs. Serrao spent in the store. The dwelling where the lady was sick, was placed in strict quarantine and the inmates compelled to remain within the building.

Tension was relaxed somewhat on Saturday night when a young employee of Serrao's, whose illness had been considered suspicious, was reported as greatly improved. He was sent on the Kona road beyond the one-mile post and under his escort from Dr. Moore, Sheriff Andrews and quarantine officers. When the man was landed on Sunday Mr. K. K. Andrews, his former employer, accompanied him to his home, and he was placed in strict quarantine. When the man was landed on Sunday Mr. K. K. Andrews, his former employer, accompanied him to his home, and he was placed in strict quarantine.

struction of buildings over that swamp should be under the supervision of the local agent of the Board of Health, and a notice to that effect was ordered published.

Chinese are Active

The Herald says: A number of prominent Chinese of Hilo met at the Chinese School House on Monday night for the purpose of considering the condition of their countrymen in Honolulu who have suffered great loss through the plague and the efforts of the Government to stamp it out. An organization was formed with Ah Hip president, W. Akana vice president, Yee Koi, secretary, Shun Hon, assistant secretary.

Addresses were made and those present were urged to show their sympathy in a substantial manner. Contributions of money were needed to help the needy and a call was made. The result was a subscription of \$1000, which will be sent to the Chinese Consul by first steamer. It was then decided to organize committees for the purpose of touring the island and securing additional subscriptions. These committees will call upon their countrymen only, but if foreign residents wish to contribute, the money will be gladly received.

Money may be left with Ah Hip and W. A. Akana or with C. A. Holt, who is one of the committee.

Threatening Language.

The Herald says: In the heat of excitement over plague matters last Sunday, Mr. Richey made some remarks regarding George Beckley which the latter considered as threatening. He filed a complaint with Sheriff Andrews and swore to a warrant for the arrest of Richey. The case was tried in the Police Court on Tuesday and Wednesday and decision will be rendered today. The public looked upon the matter as a huge joke and the trial as a waste of valuable time.

The Second Transport.

The Herald says: The big transport Port Albert with 516 horses arrived from Seattle, Wash., Saturday morning. The animals were in excellent condition on arrival and were brought ashore during Sunday and Monday and placed in the corral for exercise. The men connected with the expedition have a camp at Waiakoa and will remain there until the vessel sails next week. One man suffering with pneumonia was brought ashore and placed in the hospital where he is in a fair way to recovery.

Loebenstein.

The Herald says: Representative Loebenstein's mission to Honolulu was successful in so far that it resulted in the issuance of commissions to persons to act as agents of the Board of Health. Hilo is still under the thumb of the authorities at the capital but certain powers have been conferred and confidence is restored. While there was no one here in authority a committee of citizens took charge with the appointment of Mr. Kennedy the necessity for that committee no longer exists and it has disbanded.

Chinese New Year.

The Tribune says: The Chinese religion is not as profuse in holidays as most of those of a higher order. Confucius was a very practical sort of man, and he apparently was aware that holidays were disastrous to the pocket book and productive of a large contingent of "hold-overs" in the police court. Hence the Pake only relaxes once a year his devotion to the white man's laundry, his heaven appointed task of constructing misfit trousers, and his natural avocation of concocting French dishes for American stomachs; and for one week he continues gloriously exhilarated with sam-shu and O. F. C. while he makes the air resound with concentrated essence of Fourth of July explosives.

This time the New Year is clouded with melancholy owing to the fact that many things which the Chinese heart holds dear are unavailable, owing to the Honolulu or rather Hilo quarantine. How be it the occasion is a fair success. Our usual round of New Year's calls shows a by no means worthy supply of eatables and drinkables, and one is inclined to think that the Pake, like his Caucasian fellow townsman, could wend himself from Honolulu luxuries without inflicting a sad wrench to his higher feelings.

For Afflicted Honolulu.

The Tribune says: The meeting called at the parlors of the Hilo hotel for last Tuesday, to arrange for assisting the people of Honolulu in caring for the homeless victims of Board of Health confiscations was largely attended by the ladies of Hilo.

Mrs. J. W. Cruzan was elected to the chair and Mrs. Philip Rice to act as secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Committees to solicit materials, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. E. N. Holmes.

Committee for cutting out garments, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Abbey, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Uyeda and one other Japanese woman.

Committee to solicit material and ready made clothing from Chinese merchants, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Ah Hip.

Committee to solicit garments from families, Mrs. Fairer and Mrs. Galbraith.

butions have been received from all merchants. The Japanese have come to the front with offers of material and work. The ladies have not been idle and a large quantity of clothing will be ready to go down to Honolulu by the first steamer.

Miscellaneous

Colonel G. F. Little, in a private letter to Mr. Galbraith, stated that he has had an interview with President McKinley upon matters relative to Hawaii.

A telephone message from Kahului reports, that a petition has been sent from that district, demanding that no vessels be allowed to discharge cargoes and freight at the ports of that district. It would be well for the police officers to restrict the hoop rolling, which is at present the most important use apparently to which Waiuanue street is put. Several horses have been badly frightened by this nuisance.

Gilbert F. Little has had conferred upon him the Thirty-third Degree of masonry while in Washington. This is the highest degree attainable, and can only be obtained by election to the place left vacant by the death of a Mason having that degree.

Precious Babies

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

—THE—

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital Frs 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

Fr 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance

OF BOSTON

Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc.

Price per box, 50 cents. Each box contains 41 pills.

Prepared by J. C. Clarke, M.D., New York.

For full particulars of the life of George Hardy, see the Hawaiian Gazette, February 6, 1900.

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Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Odors.

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint

bottle with twenty parts of water and

it is ready for use—at an expense to

you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

—RECOMMENDED BY—

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD

IS A SURE REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLIC, AND

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NOTES OF OLAA

Criticisms of the Hilo Sanitarians.

A Plague Suspect at the Rainy City -- Snow on Mountains -- Lands Homesteaded.

OLAA PLANTATION, Feb. 10, 1900. —There was a time when the brains were out, no matter the means of their removal, that the man died, and "there was the end on it." This does not apply to Hilo. There, in every department of the government, you can rub up against men who are dead and haven't found it out, and their ghosts are as unreasonable as they were themselves when in the flesh. They meet in the secret and midnight hours and make the most weird and fearful quarantine and health laws, congesting the channels of trade, commerce, business and social correspondence and intercourse; declare iron, coal, wood, hay and grain, letters, bread and wool stuffs infected, and declare that the vessels carrying them shall not be allowed to dock nor their cargoes landed. And then when the morning light breaks they take it all back and say they were always in favor of the "open door." During the past week they have hoisted the "yellow flag," quarantined places, declared plague to be prevalent, and in the next breath announced that they were in doubt! In fact, they have kept Hilo and the surrounding country in a state of frenzy and wonder as to what they will do next. If they would declare Hilo an infected port, or announce its freedom from the dreaded taint of plague, people would know "where they were at," and there would be a certainty as to the exigencies to be met, and the course of action to be adopted. Their vacillation, if confined to Hilo, would not be so provoking; the daily rumors of their actions telephoned to all parts of the island have so worked upon the people that all are in a condition of strained uncertainty that is physically more painful than the plague itself.

The tension has been so great that open threats of violence and opposition to the law have been made, and Sheriff Andrews has found it necessary to quietly make arrangements to meet any outbreak, and now has at his command a force sufficient to surprise any of the firebrand class who commit, or attempt, any overt act.

A Suspicious Case.

An old lady died in Hilo a few days ago, as her friends and family claim, from blood poisoning. She had been sick and in the care of a physician for a week before any action was taken by the authorities, who suddenly declared that she had the plague, and as suddenly quarantined her residence and the neighborhood. An autopsy was made and the medics could not agree upon the cause of death, and have sent a portion of the organs of the deceased to Honolulu for chemical and microscopic examination and analysis, and yet there is no quarantine on vessels coming and going to other islands. Queer old Board of Health!

Plantation Improvements.

In July last the accommodations for the officers and laborers of the plantation were limited and all sorts of shakedowns were in demand. Since then the management has steadily labored to meet this want, and today the 1,500 and over are all well housed, with room for those yet to come. Stables, with latest improvements, water tanks with capacity in the millions, carpenter, blacksmith shops and warehouses have been erected, and every want in every department met. In consequence Manager McStocker last week had to dispense with the services of about twenty carpenters. The men were loath to leave their employment, but realized the situation, and were profuse in their expressions of appreciation of their treatment at the hands of the company.

More Olas Lands Homesteaded.

The Hawaiian Legislature in 1895 set apart about 1,000 acres of crown lands in the ahupuaa of Olas for homestead purposes and provided the terms and conditions of entry thereon. Aside from the dedication, no further steps were taken, nor were any locations made by any persons until last Sunday, and the week following, during which period a party consisting of Capt. Staples, formerly of the Hilo police, George White, Charles Baumelster, Ben. F. Naphaly, George A. Moran, Joseph Scriven, C. Lindog, J. J. Dainjer, W. Conrad, J. Anderson and others residing in the Olas district entered upon and made locations, including the entire section, and are now in possession of the same in conformity with the land laws of the United States. They have thus far complied with the requirements of the United States Land Office and several of the tracts located upon are already being improved as required by law. The tract entered upon is about fourteen miles from Hilo and about two miles mauka of the Volcano road. It is a fertile, well-wooded section, and the new settlers are loud in their praise of the agricultural judgment of the men who made the original selection of the site of the reservation. Due publication of the metes and bounds of the tracts settled upon will be made as soon as a survey, now in progress, is completed.

Visiting Seamen.

The officers and men on the transport Port Albert have been going and coming from the Volcano during the past week in every possible means of conveyance, from the meek and lowly burro to the finest six-in-hand turnouts, and, incidentally, have taken in Olas and its progressive features of life "where the sugar cane grows."

Native Beliefs Found.

In that section of the plantation mauka of the Puna road and twelve miles

from Hilo a number of stone lamps, axes, poi pestles and other primitive native implements have been unearthed in plowing the land and the finders have been offered neat prices for the relics.

New Seed Planted.

A large quantity of seed from Pepeekeo and Waikua has been received at Olas during the past month and immediately planted under extremely favorable conditions of land and weather.

Playing for Charity.

An entertainment of merit was given by Hilo local talent and a portion of the Orpheum players on Friday last at the Olas school house for the plague sufferers of Honolulu, and the people of the district were not parsimonious.

Snow on the Mountains.

On the 6th inst. an old-time wind and rain storm broke over Olas, and when Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa shook away the clouds next morning their noble heads were crowned with snow, and as the sun arose and broke upon them in all its fullness the sight was magnificent. The fall on Mauna Loa was exceptionally heavy, and portions that have not been touched by snow for years sparkled in glistening beauty, and above it all arose the smoke of the old giant, making the view from Olas one of intense grandeur.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A subscription has been started to procure means for the erection of a new native church at Olas, and is being responded to liberally. A large vessel, supposed to be the Falls of Clyde, now overdue, is in the offing as this mail is leaving, about fifteen miles south from Olas. Mauna Loa gave tangible evidence of activity on January 29, and is still smoking, with occasional pyrotechnical displays on a minor scale. The Hawaiian treasury will be about \$7,500 richer this year than last, that being the amount of poll, road and school taxes collected from the employees of the Olas company. The cane, in all sections planted, is showing up fine and healthy and the ground prepared for seed gives every indication of richness and strength. Nevertheless, much fertilizing is being done with the output from the stables, which is large.

The Orpheum troupe visited the nine-mile section of Olas and gave their second performance on the plantation, which is becoming a quite attractive place for passing shows. The entertainment was held in Gerlach's hall to a good house. Outside of the regular performance the rendition of the "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore," by the blacksmiths of the plantation, under Mr. Gerlach's leadership, was the hit of the evening.

DAN D. PENN.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what a troublesome complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends. The kidneys become diseased by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are a dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents a box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Separate Sleeves.

Paris has another fad that should be a boon to the women on this side of the water. This is the separate sleeves that are to be found in infinite variety. All women appreciate the fact that the sleeves usually get mussed or worn before the other parts of the bodice. Well, these ready-made sleeves of all kinds—silk, velvet, lace or fancy—effectively and easily replace the old ones, and give new life and style to an otherwise passe garment.

Amy Murphy, a betrayed girl, who committed suicide in Golden Gate park was buried on February 6th. The clergyman who preached the funeral sermon said: "On occasions like this I thank God for my Southern birth. I was reared in a country where we would kill men for crimes like this. I hope to see the day when the protection of woman by the use of the pistol on the part of fathers or brothers of young girls like this dead child will be made justifiable homicide in every State of the Union."

FROM HAWAII

For Native Sufferers in Honolulu.

Over Eleven Hundred Dollars Contributed From Hilo for Natives Here.

The town of Hilo has responded to the want of the Hawaiian sufferers of the Chinatown fire and sends both money and clothing to them. Better than all Hilo adds the deep sympathy of her people. Substantial donors and many of them too, old clothes and the material for making hundreds of new garments for Hawaiian men, women and children are coming from the big island to relieve the refugees of Honolulu.

Nearly twelve hundred dollars, three hundred finished garments, made by ladies representative of all nationalities, a hundred or more ready-made garments and numerous other necessary articles of clothing are included among the things to be sent here. Mrs. G. C. Beckley, secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Society, is in receipt of the following letter and list of contributors to a relief fund from Mr. Geo. C. Beckley:

"Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 10, 1900.

"Hawaiian Relief Society, Mrs. G. C. Beckley, Secretary.

"Dear Madam: We trust you will accept the cash donation contributed by the people of Hilo (by which you will find a list enclosed) for the homeless Hawaiian sufferers of Honolulu.

"We sympathize deeply with them and hope our little offering will assist them in some way.

Yours respectfully,

The people of Hilo, Kohala and Kawaihae.

Geo. C. Beckley.

The petition and list of contributors is as follows:

To the Republic of Hawaii.

Contributions will be thankfully received for the benefit of the homeless Hawaiian sufferers of Honolulu.

We the undersigned, agree to donate the amounts set opposite our names for assistance to the Hawaiian sufferers in Honolulu in accordance with the foregoing petition.

Hilo Mercantile Co.	\$ 125.00
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	100.00
C. C. Kennedy	100.00
C. E. Richardson	50.00
Mrs. J. L. Richardson	50.00
Mrs. Julian Monsarrat	25.00
Mrs. W. H. Shipman	25.00
W. H. Shipman	25.00
Geo. C. Beckley	25.00
Geo. Rodlek	25.00
Geo. Ross	25.00
W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd.	25.00
G. MacLennan	25.00
W. G. Walker	25.00
John T. Scott	25.00
John Hind	25.00
P. Peck	25.00
John T. Baker	25.00
Marion Line	25.00
A. B. Loebenstein	25.00
A. P. Low	25.00
Paul Jarrett	25.00
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Co.	30.00
W. Vongravenmeyer	10.00
Ray Brothers	10.00
Peter Lee	10.00
Geo. H. Williams	10.00
Mrs. N. C. Wilfong	10.00
William A. Purdy	10.00
E. Hartman	10.00
Frank Medcalf	10.00
Mrs. R. A. Lyman	10.00
F. M. Wakefield	10.00
J. G. Serrano	10.00
Mrs. C. Vierra	10.00
M. Miranda	10.00
Mrs. C. Furneaux	10.00
William Pullar	10.00
J. R. Wilson	10.00
G. K. Wilder	10.00
W. H. Smith	5.00
C. M. Le Blond	5.00
R. A. Lyman, Jr.	5.00
Henry J. Lyman	5.00
F. L. Winter	5.00
F. D. Kennedy	5.00
C. J. Johnson	5.00
E. J. Weight	5.00
J. N. Woods	5.00
I. Pakiki	5.00
William Hookuani	5.00
Mrs. Hookuani	5.00
L. Helbush	2.50
H. Atona	2.50
Mr. Putemkin	2.50
Capt. E. H. Parker	5.00
Capt. Jacobson	5.00
John Kikui	2.50
G. W. A. Hapai	2.00
John K. Lanakila	2.50
Geo. Bell	3.00
Total	\$1,165.00

Honors to Hiram Bingham, Jr.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., who is at present taking a post graduate course in political economy, sociology and history at the University of California, has been requested by Prof. Bernard Moses, the head of the department of history and political science, to take charge of President Wheeler's course in Greek history and institutions, during the absence of the president for three or four weeks. Mr. Bingham is not expected to lecture, but to conduct recitations until the president's return.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing and burning of the skin, as in Eczema, the frightful itching as in pruritis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in dandruff; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm, the ever suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn out parents, as in scabies, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost perfect virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura relieves such troubles proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not attested by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Boil the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The S&T, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 5277 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good—adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from an bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

The 1900

as are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds light this year and are fitted with the

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing 150 to 300 pounds.

...OUR...

Hartford and Rambler

Chain wheels are beautiful, call and see the samples. We have as complete repair shop as ever, though it is not so recently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern apartment is to be fitted up in our store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler or Hartford for cash, or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

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Hawaiian Gazette Office.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

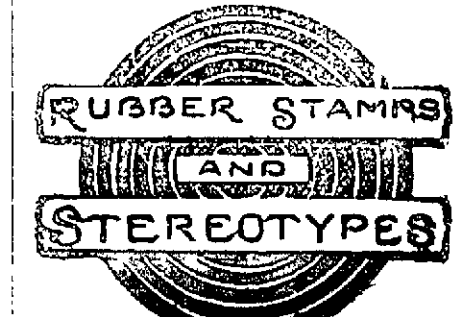
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £13,059,969.
1. Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £ 5 0 0
Subscribed — 2,750,000 — 6 10 0
Paid up Capital— 687,500 0 0
2. Fire Funds— 2,768,459 7 11
Life and Annuity Funds— 10,507,009 17 11
£13,355,969 8 10
Revenue Fire Branch— 1,539,550 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches— 1,415,242 18 6
£2,954,793 6 11

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

PIONEER GONE

George Hardy Dies at Honokaa.

Stirring Career of One of the Best Known Old Timers of Hawaii.

HONOKAA, Feb. 10.—Born in Cornwall, England, April 27, 1822, and died in Honokaa, Hawaii, February 6, 1900. Such is the brief history of him who was born and baptized as William Bickel Smith, but who was known in these Islands as George Hardy. A great many, perhaps, know Mr. Hardy's life was a stirring one, and quite out of the ordinary. He gave the writer many points of his life, with the request that when he died he "be given a good send-off in the papers," and in fulfilling this request the following lines are appended:

Mr. Hardy was apprenticed to a ship carpenter under the English system at an early age, and moved to the residence of his master, in Plymouth. On the completion of his apprenticeship he enlisted in the English navy as a seaman, but soon passed into the "wood butcher's" department as a mate. His cruise took him into most of the ports on the west coast of Europe, and many months were spent in the Mediterranean sea, visiting all the principal ports of both Europe and Africa, and spent some time ashore on Malta and Cyprus. While on this cruise his ship took part in the Turkish war, and he was one of the landing party that went ashore at Beirut and was in the assault that captured that place. At this place occurred one of the incidents of his life he never enjoyed talking about, and seldom did so, and to the writer he mentioned it only once. He was conscious of having killed a Turkish soldier, and as it was almost after the fight was closed, he was not sure in his own mind that he could not have spared the man without in any wise changing the result of the fight, and often wished he had done so.

The incidents of service now changed him to the West Indies, with most of the time spent in Havana. Here they fell in with some American men-of-war and the English began deserting their own ships and enlisting in the American navy on account of better pay and better food. They did this until the complement of foreign sailors allowed to be enlisted was filled. The American officers, however, were in no wise averse to enlisting such men, as they were good sailors, and at that time, it would seem, the native-born product did not come under that head. So when "Uncle George" appeared on board the American ship the officer attempted to give him a "cue," but his knowledge of American geography was not equal to the emergency. When he inquired if they wanted any men the captain made answer: "Yes, I see you are an American citizen." "Yes, sir," "From what State?" "From the State of Boston, sir." He was instructed in geography and enlisted nevertheless. When enrolled on the ship's books he dropped the name of Smith and gave that of George Hardy, which was the name of his mother's father, and so William B. Smith of England became George Hardy of Massachusetts, and is so borne on the naval records. A considerable part of this enlistment was spent in the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, where he became famous in naval circles for making spoon oars. At the expiration of his term he refused to re-enlist, even when promised a carpenter's warrant in a short time, and set out for New Orleans, and was employed as a carpenter on one of the large passenger steamboats then found on the Mississippi. His run was between New Orleans and Louisville, and on many runs his heaviest duty was in unloading a few barrels of pork to be used under boilers to make steam to win some race from another crack packet. He decided to settle in this line of business and make his home in New Orleans.

The excitement of the breaking out of the Mexican war was too much for Mr. Hardy's nature. It changed his plans for the time, and as will be seen, for all time. He quit the steamboat business at \$75 a month and enlisted on the sloop-of-war St. Mary's as carpenter's mate at \$14 a month, intending to return to New Orleans as soon as the war was over. He cruised the Gulf as a part of Commodore Conner's squadron, was on shore at the siege of Vera Cruz with the naval battery, took part in the bombardment of Tampico and the engagement at Campeche. He met and conversed with Captain Ulysses S. Grant while on shore duty at Vera Cruz, a fact he never tired of repeating.

While on duty with the fleet occurred a real tragedy of life, and the last execution of a death sentence in the United States navy without the approval of the President. The victim was an English sailor of good family, who was convicted of striking Lieutenant Taylor, of the St. Mary's. Mr. Hardy saw the assault, but testified before the court-martial that he was busy at his bench and did not see it, and thus incurred the enmity of the lieutenant, who evaded up later, by causing Mr. Hardy to get "under the bare back" for some fancied infraction of discipline. The other man was convicted and executed as Sam Jackson, but that was not his true name. When brought up for execution he bade Mr. Hardy good-bye, and said, "George, if you ever go back to England, never mention my name, and end, so that my people will never know what became of me." So well did Mr. Hardy keep this request that the name of the man's true name went to the grave with him. When the ship went out of commission Mr. Hardy was ordered to put together the sea trunk for Lieutenant Taylor. When it was finished, the lieutenant invited him to his cabin to have a drink, which he declined, and when pressed for a rea-

son, said, "I cannot drink with you, sir, because you caused my friend to be hanged and me to be flogged." The lieutenant then said, "I leave the ship to you, and will not see you again. I want to know whether you saw I saw strike me or not." "Yes, sir," said the whole business from first to last. Then I wish to God they had all sworn as you did. I have not seen a happy day since that man was hung.

While waiting in Baltimore for a chance to return to New Orleans, Mr. Hardy happened across the ship St. Charles fitted out for California and ready to sail as soon as she secured a carpenter. Nothing was more natural to an adventurous spirit than to ship for the round trip, and he made the voyage round the Horn. But trouble brewed on the outward voyage, and when the ship put into Monterey the whole crew left her, and the intention of settling in New Orleans was now entirely abandoned. Then followed the excitement in the new mining regions, and a participation for Hardy in the politics of erecting a new state and a new civilization on the remains of the old. This gave him his American citizenship, as he was admitted with the state. He was a river drift miner, and could not work when the waters were up, and following the custom of many miners came to Honolulu to spend the winter of 1849-50. He secured work here as a ship carpenter and thus made more than the cost of his living during the dull season. He went to the mine again, but soon returned, and never again left the Islands. In February, 1851, he landed at Kawaihau, and some time after took up his residence in Waimea and followed the business of a carpenter and wagon maker. Of the men of note who lived in or had headquarters in Waimea at that time, only Hon. Chas. Nottley is now living.

In 1867 Mr. Hardy induced R. B. Rickard and family to come out from England, and locate in Waimea. Mrs. Rickard was his sister. In 1872 the families all moved to Hamakua and became pioneer sugar planters. Mr. Hardy acquired landed interests that have since placed him in good financial condition, but he was too free-hearted to save any thing from a good income, and only tried to save his capital. He was twice married and leaves a widow. He only son died some years ago, and his only direct descendant is William B. Hardy, a grandson, who lives on Maui.

Mr. Hardy was personally acquainted with all prominent Hawaiians, and all the rulers from Kamehameha III. down, and addressed them by their first names, and with Kalakaua he shortened his down to Dave. The only political office he ever held or wanted was Road Supervisor of Hawaii. He was versed in Hawaiian history, and in many of the myths and legends, and was master of the language, and also had a respectable knowledge of Spanish which he acquired in Mexico and California. He was a constant reader, and read until near midnight of the night he died. He knew his time was near, and was prepared for it. Some years ago he made him own coffin of a choice piece of koa. Only a month ago in anticipation of death he fixed up some important business affairs, and just a week before his end came he cashed his pension check as a Mexican veteran, and made the remark it was the last one he would ever sign.

His funeral was largely attended, notwithstanding the mud and rain prevailing. Father Oliver, of Kohala, an old friend, assisted the regular priest, and preached a masterly sermon in English on the dogma of the resurrection. The church in which the service was held was mostly the gift of the deceased, he giving the land entirely. Many poor people will miss Uncle George sorely when their time of trial come. He has gone to his reward. Peace be to his ashes.

Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphates of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists; 6c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold, which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had taken an insidious start. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—H. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Waverly, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

THE BIG ISLAND

News Notes From Its Capital.

Plague Precautions--Collections for Charity--Loebenstein--George Beckley Threatened.

HILLO, Feb. 10.—The Herald says: Events have been so crowded into the past seven days that Hilo is justified in taking on a metropolitan air. Mr. Loebenstein had gone to Honolulu at the instance of the local health committee and his return was looked forward to with some anxiety. On Thursday night the steamer was reported and Mr. Loebenstein telephoned that he had had correspondence with the Board of Health with the result that special agents had been appointed at the different parts in the Island, Hilo to be represented by C. C. Kennedy. The other appointments were: W. G. Walker, North Hilo; A. Lidgate, Hamakua; R. R. Hind, North Kohala; F. B. McStocker, Puna; Dr. John Holland, Kau; John D. Paris, South Kona; Alex. C. Cockburn, North Kona; Paul Jarrett, Kawaihau.

In order to find the views of the citizens a meeting was held at the engine house at 10 o'clock Friday night, at which about forty persons presented themselves. At this meeting it was decided to learn what Mr. Beckley's attitude would be as representative of the Wilder's Steamship Company. The organization, Committee of Safety, resolved itself into a committee of the whole and waited upon Mr. Beckley at the residence of George Kawaihenui at midnight.

When Mr. Beckley presented himself he was asked if he would be one of a committee of five to meet the Kilauea Hou on her arrival and notify the captain of the steamer to drop anchor in the harbor and to discharge nothing in Hilo until he received orders to do so. He acquiesced and five of the gentlemen, including Mr. Beckley, proceeded to the boat-landing. The committee of the whole were a little skeptical, as the steamer had given Hilo the "go-by" during the day and proceeded to Puna with 200 Japanese contract laborers.

The party left Kawaihenui's house at midnight and waited until 2 o'clock until the arrival of the steamer and the instructions of the Committee of Safety were communicated to the captain. Mr. Loebenstein objected strenuously to delay in reaching shore, as he had left here at the express wish of the Committee of Health, and as he had not been ashore in Honolulu he expected safe return. But the committee was obdurate and Mr. Loebenstein retired.

On Saturday morning the Committee of Safety held another meeting to consider what should be done. The result of the deliberations was that mail should be taken to Coconut Island in charge of two representatives of the postal authorities; machinery should be landed and properly fumigated until Sunday morning, and Mr. Loebenstein should be landed without having to go through the process of fumigation. A committee of five was notified to carry out the instructions of the committee. So much for the Kilauea Hou. The mail was fumigated and distributed Sunday morning.

Early Saturday morning the town was startled by the rumor that Mrs. A. G. Serrao was a probable plague victim. Mr. Serrao's store, at the corner of Front and Waiakane, was closed, yellow flags hung out and policemen placed on guard to keep people away. As the case was merely a suspicion, the public felt that extreme measures were uncalled for and that the yellow flag merely created a rankly feeling without doing good. Sheriff Andrews was waited upon and in answer to a question said he merely carried out the instructions of the physicians, and that if they would consent he would gladly take down the flags. He then conferred with the physicians, with the result that the flags remained and additional precautions taken by roping in the building.

Dr. Moore was seen in answer to a question by a representative of the Herald said: I saw the case late last night and as far as we were able to determine there was every symptom of the plague but the same symptoms would probably appear in blood poisoning, though we would not look for them. I believe now that blood poisoning is the trouble, though I am not at liberty to say positively. Dr. Irwin has charge of the case. It is extremely serious, and until it is determined by the physicians to be not plague I think the greatest precautions should be taken. I believe it will prove fatal to the patient.

Late Saturday afternoon it was decided to remove the yellow flags from the Serrao store and put up a rat-proof fence, and at 4 o'clock this was finished. This was done, as much of the time, while well, Mrs. Serrao spent in the store. The dwelling, where the lady was sick, was placed in strict quarantine and the inmates compelled to remain within the building.

Tension was relieved somewhat on Saturday night when a young employee of Serrao's, whose illness had been considered suspicious, was reported as greatly improved. He resided on the Waiakane road beyond the one-mile post and, under instructions from Dr. Moore, Sheriff Andrews had quarantined the dwelling.

When the mail was distributed on Sunday and Mr. Kennedy received his commission as special agent, he hesitated about accepting the place, until urged to do so by several well-known citizens. When he finally decided the matter he took in as a consulting board Dr. Moore, Sheriff Andrews and Board of Health. Meetings were held and the result of one session was a resolution that the work of Hilo in Waiakane ponds and the farther con-

struction of buildings over that swamp should be under the supervision of the special agent of the Board of Health, and a notice to that effect was ordered published.

Chinese are Active.

The Herald says: A number of prominent Chinese of Hilo met at the Chinese School House on Monday night for the purpose of considering the condition of their countrymen in Honolulu who have suffered great loss through the plague and the efforts of the Government to stamp it out. An organization was formed with Ah Hip, president; W. Akana, vice president; Yee Kin, secretary. Shan Hon, assistant secretary.

Addresses were made and those present were urged to show their sympathy in a substantial manner. Contributions of money were needed to help the needy and a call was made. The result was a subscription of \$1,000, which will be sent to the Chinese Consul by first steamer. It was then decided to organize committees for the purpose of touring the island and securing additional subscriptions. These committees will call upon their countrymen only, but if foreign residents wish to contribute, the money will be gladly received.

Money may be left with Ah Hip and W. A. Akana or with C. Ah Holt, who is one of the committee.

Threatening Language.

The Herald says: In the heat of excitement over plague matters last Sunday, Mr. Richey made some remarks regarding George Beckley which the latter considered as threatening. He filed a complaint with Sheriff Andrews and swore to a warrant for the arrest of Richey. The case was tried in the Police Court on Tuesday and Wednesday and decision will be rendered today. The public looked upon the matter as a huge joke and the trial as a waste of valuable time.

The Second Transport.

The Herald says: The big transport Port Albert with 516 horses arrived from Seattle, Wash., Saturday morning. The animals were in excellent condition on arrival and were brought ashore during Sunday and Monday and placed in the corral for exercise. The men connected with the expedition have a camp at Waiakane and will remain there until the vessel sails next week. One man suffering with pneumonia was brought ashore and placed in the hospital where he is in a fair way to recovery.

Loebenstein.

The Herald says: Representative Loebenstein's mission to Honolulu was successful in so far that it resulted in the issuance of commissions to persons to act as agents of the Board of Health. Hilo is still under the thumb of the authorities at the capital but certain powers have been conferred and confidence is restored. While there was no one here in authority a committee of citizens took charge; with the appointment of Mr. Kennedy the necessity for that committee no longer exists and it has disbanded.

Chinese New Year.

The Tribune says: The Chinese religion is not as profuse in holidays as most of those of a higher order. Confucius was a very practical sort of man, and he apparently was aware that holidays were disastrous to the pocket book and productive of a large contingent of "hold-overs" in the police court. Hence the Pake only relaxes once a year his devotion to the white man's laundry, his heaven appointed task of constructing misfit trousers, and his natural avocation of concocting French dishes for American stomachs; and for one week he continues gloriously exhilarated with sam-shu and O. F. C., while he makes the air resound with concentrated essence of Fourth of July explosives.

This time the New Year is clouded with melancholy owing to the fact that many things which the Chinese heart holds dear are unavailable, owing to the Honolulu or rather Hilo quarantine. How be it the occasion is a fair success. Our usual round of New Year's calls shows a by no means unworthy supply of eatables and drinkables, and one is inclined to think that the Pake, like his Caucasian fellow townsman, could wean himself from Honolulu luxuries without inflicting a sad wrench to his higher feelings.

For Afflicted Honolulu.

The Tribune says: The meeting called at the parlors of the Hilo hotel for last Tuesday, to arrange for assisting the people of Honolulu in caring for the homeless victims of Board of Health conflagrations was largely attended by the ladies of Hilo.

Mrs. J. W. Cruzan was elected to the chair and Mrs. Philip Rice to act as secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Committees to solicit materials, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. E. N. Holmes.

Committee for cutting out garments, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Abbey, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Uyeda and one other Japanese woman.

Committee to solicit material and ready made clothing from Chinese merchants, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Ah Hip.

Committee to solicit garments from families, Mrs. Fairer and Mrs. Galbraith.

Moved and carried that contributions of money should not be received. Committee for securing and arranging headquarters and rooms for work, Mrs. Maydwell, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mrs. Burneaux, Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. Little and Miss Hattie Hitchcock.

A letter from Mr. Jackson Heade was read, offering his services in the way of arranging a public entertainment, the proceeds of which should go to the assistance of work. A motion that the secretary should write a letter of thanks to Mr. Heade for his offer was carried.

It was moved and carried that each committee accept anything offered except money and provisions.

Mrs. Severance was chosen chairman of the committee of the whole.

The various committees got promptly down to work, and their reports to date are most encouraging. Liberal contributions have been received from all merchants. The Japanese have come to the front with offers of material and work. The ladies have not been idle and a large quantity of clothing will be ready to go down to Honolulu by the first steamer.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel G. F. Little, in a private letter to Mr. Galbraith, states that he has had an interview with President McKinley upon matters relative to Hawaii.

A telephone message from Kahului reports, that a petition has been sent from that district, demanding that no vessels be allowed to discharge cargoes and freight at the ports of that district. It would be well for the police officers to restrict the hoop rolling, which is at present the most important use apparently to which Waiakane street is put. Several horses have been badly frightened by this nuisance.

Gilbert F. Little has had conferred upon him the Thirty-third Degree of masonry while in Washington. This is the highest degree attainable, and can only be obtained by election to the place left vacant by the death of a Mason having that degree.

Priceless Babies.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten—Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd

HONOLULU.
—AGENTS FOR THE—
Lancashire Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, \$1,687,162. Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses. Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 36 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Odors.

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

—RECOMMENDED BY—

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE PROVED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. It is a most comforting and giving strength to the voice.

UNQUALIFIED TESTIMONIALS.
This Balm of Aniseed is the best I have ever used. I have used it for many years and have found it to be a most comforting and giving strength to the voice.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandilo, October 18, 1899, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of the profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

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NOTES OF OLAA

Criticisms of the Hilo Sanitarians.

A Plague Suspect at the Rainy City -- Snow on Mountains -- Lands Homesteaded.

OLAA PLANTATION, Feb. 10, 1900.

—There was a time when the brains were out, no matter the means of their removal, that the man died, and "there was the end of it." This does not apply to Hilo. There, in every department of the government, you can rub up against men who are dead and haven't found it out, and their ghosts are as unreasonable as they were themselves when in the flesh. They meet in the secret and midnight hours and make the most weird and fearful quarantine and health laws, congesting the channels of trade, commerce, business and social correspondence and intercourse, declare iron, coal, wood, hay and grain, letters, bread and wool stuffs infected, and declare that the vessels carrying them shall not be allowed to dock nor their cargoes landed. And then when the morning light breaks they take it all back and say they were always in favor of the "open door." During the past week they have hoisted the "yellow flag," quarantined places, declared plague to be prevalent, and in the next breath announced that they were in doubt! In fact, they have kept Hilo and the surrounding country in a state of frenzy and wonder as to what they will do next. If they would declare Hilo an infected port, or announce its freedom from the dreaded taint of plague, people would know "where they were at," and there would be a certainty as to the exigencies to be met, and the course of action to be adopted. Their vacillation, if confined to Hilo, would not be so provoking; the daily rumors of their actions telephoned to all parts of the island have so worked upon the people that all are in a condition of strained uncertainty that is physically more painful than the plague itself.

The tension has been so great that open threats of violence and opposition to the law have been made, and Sheriff Andrews has found it necessary to quietly make arrangements to meet any outbreak, and now has at his command a force sufficient to surprise any of the firebrand class who commit, or attempt, any overt act.

A Suspicious Case.

An old lady died in Hilo a few days ago, as her friends and family claim, from blood poisoning. She had been sick and in the care of a physician for a week before any action was taken by the authorities, who suddenly declared that she had the plague, and as suddenly quarantined her residence and the neighborhood. An autopsy was made and the medics could not agree upon the cause of death, and have sent a portion of the organs of the deceased to Honolulu for chemical and microscopical examination and analysis, and yet there is no quarantine on vessels coming and going to other islands. Queer old Board of Health!

Plantation Improvements.

In July last the accommodations for the officers and laborers of the plantation were limited and all sorts of shakedowns were in demand. Since then the management has steadily labored to meet this want, and today the 1,500 and over are all well housed, with room for those yet to come. Stables, with latest improvements, water tanks with capacity in the millions, carpenter, blacksmith shops and warehouses have been erected, and every want in every department met. In consequence Manager McStocker last week had to dispense with the services of about twenty carpenters. The men were loath to leave their employment, but realized the situation, and were profuse in their expressions of appreciation of their treatment at the hands of the company.

More Olaa Lands Homesteaded.

The Hawaiian Legislature in 1895 set apart about 1,000 acres of crown lands in the ahupuaa of Olaa for homestead purposes and provided the terms and conditions of entry thereon. Aside from the dedication, no further steps were taken, nor were any locations made by any persons until last Sunday, and the week following, during which period a party consisting of Capt. Staples, formerly of the Hilo police, George White, Charles Baumelstein, Ben. F. Naphaly, George A. Moran, Joseph Scriven, C. Listog, J. J. Daintier, W. Conrad, J. Andrews and others residing in the Olaa district entered upon and made locations, including the entire section, and are now in possession of the same in conformity with the land laws of the United States. They have thus far complied with the requirements of the United States Land Office and several of the tracts located upon are already being improved as required by law. The tract entered upon is about fourteen miles from Hilo and about two miles from the Volcano road. It is a fertile, well-wooded section, and the new settlers are loud in their praise of the agricultural judgment of the men who made the original selection of the site of the reservation. Due publication of the metes and bounds of the tracts settled upon will be made as soon as a survey, now in progress, is completed.

Visiting Seamen.

The officers and men on the transport Port Albert have been going and coming from the Volcano during the past week in every possible means of conveyance, from the meek and lowly burro to the finest six-in-hand turnouts, and, incidentally, have taken in Olaa and its progressive features of life "where do sugar cane grows."

Native Beliefs Found.

In that section of the plantation marked off the Puna road and twelve miles

from Hilo a number of stone lamps, axes, pot pestles and other primitive implements have been unearthed in plowing the land, and the finders have been offered small price for the relics.

New Seed Planted.

A large quantity of seed from Pepeekeo and Waikua has been received at Olaa during the past month and immediately planted under extremely favorable conditions of land and weather.

Playing for Charity.

An entertainment of merit was given by Hilo local talent and a portion of the Orpheum players on Friday last at the Olaa school house for the plague sufferers of Honolulu, and the people of the district were not parsimonious.

Snow on the Mountains.

On the 6th inst. an old-time wind and rain storm broke over Olaa, and when Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa shook away the clouds next morning their noble heads were crowned with snow, and as the sun arose and broke upon them in all its fullness the sight was magnificent. The fall on Mauna Loa was exceptionally heavy, and portions that have not been touched by snow for years sparkled in glistering beauty, and above it all arose the smoke of the old giant, making the view from Olaa one of intense grandeur.

Miscellaneous Notes.

A subscription has been started to procure means for the erection of a new native church at Olaa, and is being responded to liberally.

A large vessel, supposed to be the Falls of Clyde, now overdue, is in the offing as this mail is leaving, about fifteen miles south from Olaa.

Mauna Loa gave tangible evidence of activity on January 29, and is still smoking, with occasional pyrotechnical displays on a minor scale.

The Hawaiian treasury will be about \$7,500 richer this year than last, that being the amount of poll, road and school taxes collected from the employees of the Olaa company.

The cane, in all sections planted, is showing up fine and healthy and the ground prepared for seed gives every indication of richness and strength. Nevertheless, much fertilizing is being done with the output from the stables, which is large.

The Orpheum troupe visited the nine-mile section of Olaa and gave their second performance on the plantation, which is becoming a quite lucrative place for passing shows. The entertainment was held in Gerlach's hall to a good house. Outside of the regular performance the rendition of the "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore," by the blacksmiths of the plantation, under Mr. Gerlach's leadership, was the hit of the evening.

DAN D. PENN.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate you haven't to go to San Francisco to do so. It's not a long story published about a resident of New York or Washington. It's about a resident of Honolulu. Read the following:

Mr. Levi Drew, of this city, states: "I suffered from a lame back for a number of years. During this time I was working as a carpenter, and the lifting of heavy timber required in my occupation, was, I think, the cause of my backache. No one but a fellow victim can well understand what a troublesome complaint this is. At length I was fortunate enough to hear about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I then obtained some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. The use of them has convinced me from personal experience that they are a wonderful cure for backache and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to others for this complaint."

Please remember, the word of Honolulu people is always found endorsing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They talk through your neighbors and friends.

The kidneys become diseased by intemperate habits of eating or drinking, by excessive care, worry or fretting, by exposure to colds and moisture, by injuries to the loins and back, etc. The most common symptoms are a dull sensation of weight about the loins, pain in the back, feeling of faintness, dizziness, nervousness, frequent thirst, difficulty in breathing, too great flow of urine or too little. Kidney trouble renders the blood impure, injures the digestion and upsets the nervous system, thus striking at the very source of life. They are very important organs and how little are they understood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents a box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Separate Sleeves.

Paris has another fad that should be a boon to the women on this side of the water. This is the separate sleeves that are to be found in infinite variety. All women appreciate the fact that the sleeves usually get mussed or worn before the other parts of the bodice. Well, these ready-made sleeves of all kinds—silk, velvet, lace or fancy—effectively and easily replace the old ones, and give new life and style to an otherwise passe garment.

Amy Murphy, a betrayed girl, who committed suicide in Golden Gate park was buried on February 6th. The clergyman who preached the funeral sermon said: "On occasions like this I thank God for my Southern birth. I was reared in a country where we would kill men for crimes like this. I hope to see the day when the protection of woman by the use of the pistol on the part of fathers or brothers of young girls like this dead child will be made justifiable homicide in every State of the Union."

FROM HAWAII

For Native Sufferers in Honolulu.

Over Eleven Hundred Dollars Contributed From Hilo for Natives Here.

The town of Hilo has responded to the want of the Hawaiian sufferers of the Chinatown fire and sends both money and clothing to them. Better than all Hilo adds the deep sympathy of her people. Substantial dollars and many of them too, old clothes and the material for making hundreds of new garments for Hawaiian men, women and children are coming from the big island to relieve the refugees of Honolulu.

Nearly twelve hundred dollars, three hundred finished garments, made by ladies representative of all nationalities, a hundred or more ready made garments and numerous other necessary articles of clothing are included among the things to be sent here. Mrs. G. C. Beckley, secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Society, is in receipt of the following letter and list of contributors to a relief fund from Mr. Geo. C. Beckley:

"Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 10, 1900.
"Hawaiian Relief Society, Mrs. G. C. Beckley, secretary.

"Dear Madam: We trust you will accept the cash donation contributed by the people of Hilo (by which you will find a list enclosed) for the homeless Hawaiian sufferers of Honolulu.

"We sympathize deeply with them and hope our little offering will assist them in some way.

Yours respectfully,
The people of Hilo, Kohala and Kaula.

Geo. C. Beckley.

The petition and list of contributors is as follows:

To the Republic of Hawaii.

Contributions will be thankfully received for the benefit of the homeless Hawaiian sufferers of Honolulu.

We the undersigned, agree to donate the amounts set opposite our names for assistance to the Hawaiian sufferers in Honolulu in accordance with the foregoing petition.

Hilo Mercantile Co.	\$ 125.00
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	100.00
C. C. Kennedy	100.00
C. E. Richardson	50.00
Mrs. J. L. Richardson	50.00
Mrs. Julian Monsarrat	25.00
Mrs. W. H. Shipman	25.00
W. H. Shipman	25.00
Geo. C. Beckley	25.00
Geo. Rodick	25.00
Geo. Ross	25.00
W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd.	25.00
G. Maclellan	25.00
W. G. Walker	25.00
John T. Moir	25.00
Joan A. Scott	25.00
John Hind	25.00
P. Peck	25.00
John T. Baker	25.00
Matson Line	25.00
A. B. Loebenstein	25.00
E. P. Low	25.00
Paul Jarret	25.00
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Co.	30.00
W. Vongravemeyer	10.00
Ray Brothers	10.00
Peter Lee	10.00
Geo. H. Williams	10.00
Mrs. N. C. Wilfong	10.00
William A. Purdy	10.00
E. Hartman	10.00
Frank Medcalf	10.00
Mrs. R. A. Lyman	10.00
F. M. Wakefield	10.00
J. G. Serrao	10.00
Mrs. C. Vierra	10.00
N. Miranda	10.00
Mrs. C. Furneaux	10.00
William Pullar	10.00
J. R. Wilson	10.00
G. K. Wilder	10.00
W. H. Smith	5.00
C. M. Le Blond	5.00
R. A. Lyman, Jr.	5.00
Henry J. Lyman	5.00
F. L. Winter	5.00
J. D. Kennedy	5.00
Carl P. Johnson	5.00
T. J. Weight	5.00
J. N. Woods	5.00
I. Paakiki	5.00
William Hookuanui	5.00
Mrs. Hookuanui	5.00
L. Heibush	2.50
H. Ahona	5.00
Mr. Potemkin	2.50
Capt. E. H. Parker	5.00
Capt. Jacobson	5.00
John Kikoi	2.50
G. W. A. Hapai	2.00
John K. Lanakila	2.50
Geo. Bell	3.00
Total	\$1,165.00

Honors to Hiram Bingham, Jr.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., who is at present taking a post graduate course in political economy, sociology and history at the University of California, has been requested by Prof. Bernard Moses, the head of the department of history and political science, to take charge of President Wheeler's course in Greek history and institutions, during the absence of the president for three or four weeks. Mr. Bingham is not expected to lecture, but to conduct recitations until the president's return.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in dandruff; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm, the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn out parents, as in the scurf, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedy stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Butte the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cleanse and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 3527½ Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South Bay, Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following good adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from an bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

The 1900
COLUMBIA, RAMBLER AND HARTFORD BICYCLES seem to be just about the right thing. We have had samples of these wheels and will have a big stock by the "Australia" in two weeks. Most of the Chainless Columbia are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds light this year and are fitted with the

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing 150 to 300 pounds.

...OUR...

Hartford and Rambler

Chain wheels are beautiful, call and see the samples. We have a complete repair shop as ever, though it is not so conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to the old corner, where a fine modern apartment is to be fitted up in our store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler, or Hartford for cash, or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

ARTISTIC

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
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SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

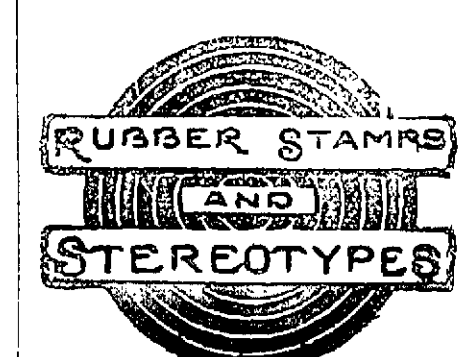
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,969.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 0 0
Subscribed 2,750,000 2 7 5 0 0
Paid up Capital 687,500 6 8 7 5 0
2—Fire Funds—2,785,459 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds—10,807,009 17 12
£13,959,969 5 10
Revenue Fire Branch 1,539,550 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,415,242 18 6
Branches £2,954,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

